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WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming Clear Thinking Right Living

Another Blow Is Aimed at Farm Exports

IN GOOD times, the American farmer exported the product of 60,000,000 acres to Europe. Today, he exports less than half as much. A campaign is on to trick him into losing even more.

The forces that destroyed a large part of the American farm export trade in the period ending in 1933 are at work to complete the job. And the American farmer is being asked to help to rob himself.

It is an old story. Farmers should know it by heart. Remember, back in 1920, how deflation hurt farm income, and how the high tariff crowd came around to the farmer and said:

"What you need is higher tariffs on your products—and of course on our products too. We'll save you."

So the farmer was "saved" by the emergency and Fordney-McCumber tariffs. But exports and farm prices still did not return to 1920 levels.

Then in 1930 the same crowd said to the farmer:

"You should stop those imports of farm products. What the nation needs is higher tariffs on your products—and of course on ours too. We'll save you again."

So the farmer was "saved" by the Hawley-Smoot tariff, and farm exports and farm income dropped to the lowest figure in recent history.

Today the same high tariff crowd is coming around to the farmer with the same story:

"What if farm income is twice as high as in 1932? Don't you know that a pound of Danish butter and one Polish ham came in last week? Put higher tariffs on your products—and on ours—and we'll save you again."

Every farmer knows that we can't sell abroad unless we buy abroad. For every pound of pork we sell abroad, we must take in exchange foreign goods of equal value.

If we want to sell more farm products abroad, we must be willing to accept some foreign goods in this country in exchange. That means lowered tariffs.

Raising tariffs from 1921 to 1933 helped to wreck farm exports. Since then, dollar devaluation and reciprocal trade treaties have helped to increase farm exports. Farm exports in the twelve months ending in June, 1936, were nearly $200,000,000 greater than in 1932-33, in spite of effects of the drouth.

The old trick of the Republican high tariff crowd goes like this:

1. Get farmers excited about a trickle of farm imports. (Today, farm imports are considerably smaller than in the period 1920-29.)

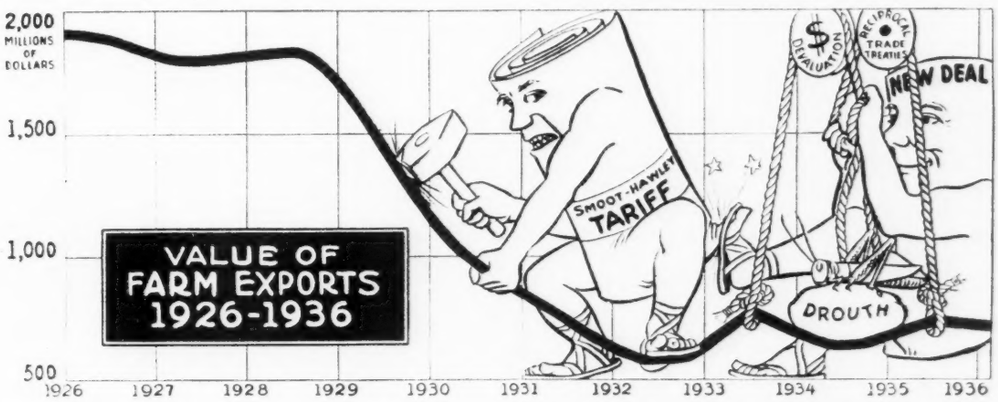
2. Raise tariffs on a few farm products, and get farmers pledged to high tariffs.

3. Raise tariffs on everything the farmer buys and on everything that foreign nations might use to trade in exchange for our farm exports.

4. Raise prices on goods farmers buy, cut down farm exports, make food cheaper, and give farmers the horse-laugh for being fooled again.

This trick worked in 1921 and 1922. It worked in 1930. Will it work again in 1936?

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead does not believe it will. Today, farmers know the old bait has the same old hook under it, with barbs just as sharp as in 1930.



The heavy black line in the chart above shows the changes in the value of agricultural exports for the period beginning July 1, 1926, and ending June 30, 1936. The value of farm exports for the twelve months endings June 30, 1933, was $589,653,000; for the twelve months ending June 30, 1936, the value of farm exports was $766,587,000.

Workday Pointers

Helpful Suggestions for Farmers

CANE stunted by drouth or nipped by frost is dangerous if fed to livestock before being cut and cured. It may carry a deadly poison, prussic acid. The poison disappears, however, when the plant has been dried out in the curing process.

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GRASSHOPPERS should be kept down as much as possible throughout the year. Each female maturing now is capable of depositing from 25 to 100 eggs. Every female grasshopper killed now should reduce next year's progeny by at least 25 individuals—not to mention the increase of each.

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DROUTH damaged corn intended for use as fodder or silage should be permitted to stand until it shows no further signs of growth. In cases where ears are not developing, but the plants are still in a good state of green vegetation, it is advisable to allow the corn to produce as much green material as possible. But where leaves have been burned to a crisp, the stalks are becoming dry, and there is little prospect of recovery, the crop may as well be removed at once.

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LIVESTOCK should be kept away from poisonous weeds, such as the white snake root, black night shade, water hemlock, whorled milkweed and jimson weed. Remove these weeds from the pasture before the grass gets short. Livestock in search of green forage will eat almost any kind of vegetation.

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FERTILITY on a 180-acre Illinois farm, owned by one family for almost a century, has been maintained by a regular soil-conservation and improvement plan. Limestone and phosphate have been applied to fields where needed, and alfalfa and red clover have been raised regularly. Terraces have been constructed to prevent erosion.

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MILK is produced most cheaply on grass and roughage crops, according to O. E. Reed, chief of the federal Bureau of Dairy Industry. In a study of the cost of growing various dairy feeds in sixteen states, Mr. Reed reported that pasture grass produced 100 pounds of nutrients at a cost of 64 cents. Good alfalfa hay furnished feed at a cost of 84 cents per cwt. of nutrients. Other crops ranged upward, with oats at the peak, with a cost of $2.02 for each 100 pounds of nutrients. Corn silage was $1.54 and clover hay 97 cents.

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IMMATURE earless corn has a relatively high feeding value. In periods of emergency, it can be depended upon for a considerable part of the ration for fattening cattle.

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WEATHER conditions govern the fall egg laying activities of grasshoppers, according to entomologists at the Illinois station. An early, wet fall would prevent the pests from laying the normal number of eggs, while an open fall with late frost and many warm, sunny days in late September would be ideal for the laying of large numbers of eggs.

WINTER VETCH is a common cover crop for orchards under bearing age. Seed soon after fall rains begin. Prepare a firm seed-bed, free of weeds. If the soil has not previously grown vetch carrying nodules, the seed should be inoculated. The crop reaches its maximum growth in the spring, at which time it is customarily plowed under as green manure.

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EGG QUALITY can be improved by observing six factors, advises the Ohio experiment station. Feed laying hens a completely balanced ration. Confine hens at times when they would eat excess quantities of succulent green feed. Gather eggs three or four times daily in hot weather and store them in a cool room. Cool the eggs and pack them in chilled cases. Market the eggs once or twice a week.

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DRY WHOLE OATS are unsatisfactory as the whole ration for feeding pigs. Too much of the grain is wasted. Oats should be ground medium fine and fed dry or in the form of a thick slop.

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FEEDING experiments conducted recently at the Illinois experiment station indicate that there is practically no difference between the new process soybean oil meal flakes and the old process pea size soybean oil meal as a protein supplement in beef cattle rations.

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BUNT AND SCAB may be prevented in new winter wheat stands by treating the seed with a commercial mercury dust. The cost of treatment is about two cents per bushel. The dust may be applied to the grain by means of a barrel churn or cement mixer. Treated seed should be planted with a drill whenever possible, in order to get the best results. If an endgate or low-down seeder is used, the seed should be covered the day it is sown.

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LATE CUTTING of alfalfa is safer in dry years than during seasons when there has been average rainfall, according to the Ohio experiment station. Alfalfa plants store extra food supplies in the roots during dry weather. If damaged severely by heat, however, the crop should be left standing.

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CATTLE which react suspiciously but not positively to blood tests for Bang's disease (contagious abortion) should not be regarded as certain spreaders of the disease nor as likely to develop symptoms later, says Dr. C. P. Fitch, veterinary clinic at the University of Minnesota. However, it is advisable, states Doctor Fitch, to isolate the suspicious animals until further tests can be made.

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NOXIOUS WEEDS to the number of seventeen are named in the Iowa weed law. They are: Quack grass, Canada thistle, cocklebur, wild mustard, sour or curled dock, smooth dock, buckhorn or ribbed plantain, European bindweed, wild parsnip, horse nettle, velvet weed or butter print, burdock, shoo-fly, wild carrot, perennial sow thistle, Russian thistle and wild sunflower.

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OUTDOOR RADIO aerials should not be put near an electric high line. The aerial will not work so well in such location, and, besides, is very dangerous. For similar reasons of self-protection, make certain that all electric lines on the farmstead, particularly the primary line connecting to the transformer, is sufficiently high in the air to clear all farm loads and machinery by at least six feet.

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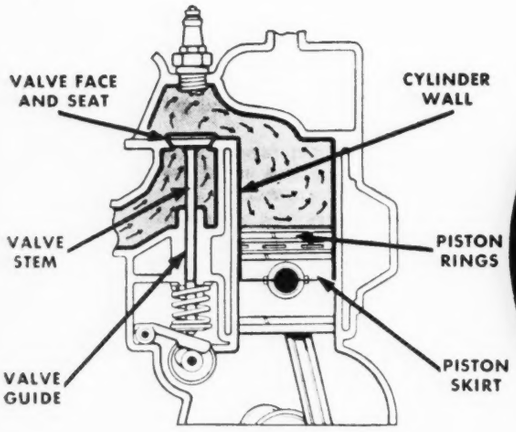
BINDWEED has been controlled in Colorado by clean cultivation and cropping. The ground is plowed as the weed starts its season's growth. The field is then cultivated frequently before seeding to a late planted crop.

Cars, Trucks, Tractors

need upper cylinder lubrication



These fast-moving, upper cylinder parts are not adequately lubricated by crankcase oil. And the more advanced the motor design, the greater the need for constant and high heat-resisting lubrication for these parts. Higher compression ratios, higher speeds and higher motor temperatures have made increasingly severe demands on modern motor fuels.

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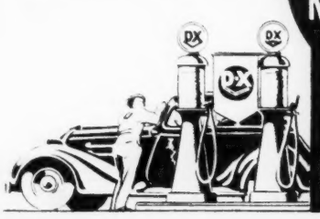

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WALLACES' FARMER
Iowa Homestead

GOOD FARMING CLEAR THINKING RIGHT LIVING

HENRY A. WALLACE, Editor
On leave of absence as Secretary of Agriculture.

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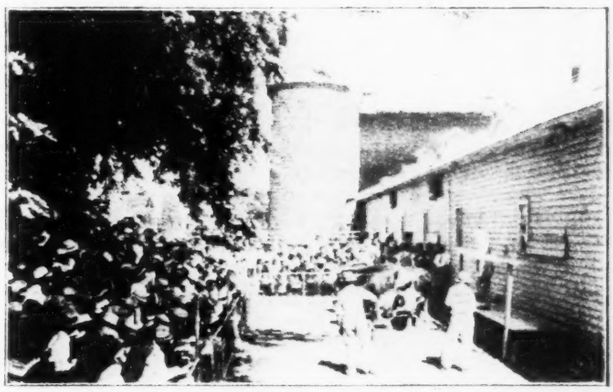
Using Roughage For Feeders

Both Steers and Stock Cows Can Be Wintered Largely on Silage from Heat-Damaged Corn



View of a crowd attending the annual Iowa Cattle Feeders' Day program, held at Ames recently.

HOW can farmers carry on cattle feeding operations this winter with a limited supply of feed grains? How can they best utilize available roughage, particularly drouth damaged corn?

For the past several weeks, these questions have been among those uppermost in the minds of many middle-western farmers. At the annual Cattle Feeders' Day program, held recently at Ames, for example, these questions were discussed more extensively than results of the experiment station's newest feeding tests. Cattle men who attended the program learned with interest that for a second year tankage had not proved quite as good as linseed oil meal as a protein supplement for cattle. The real high-light of the program, however, was the afternoon session, dealing with the various methods for utilizing feed this year and the demand outlook for cattle in the next ten to twelve months.

Roughage Holds the Attention

As might be expected, the gist of the discussion was that as much roughage as possible should be used in cattle feeding this season. Cattle can handle roughage to better advantage than can any other farm animal.

As for ways of utilizing roughages as cattle feed, the method varies with the kind of roughage involved. Straw can be satisfactorily fed, either in the loose or baled form, provided it is kept dry and clean. Ordinary legume or non-legume hay usually is fed loose. However, if the cattle tend to waste the roughage in loose form, it may be advisable to grind it for them.

Drouth-damaged corn furnishes the most feed when it is used as silage. The same holds more or less true for the sorghums. An acre of corn will provide twice as much feed in the form of silage as in the form of fodder. Part of this difference is due to the fact that the ensiled corn stalk stays succulent, while the corn plant left in the field to dry is eaten wastefully by livestock. Obviously, it is to the advantage of the individual farmer this year to construct a temporary silo, if he does not have a permanent one, and put into it just as much corn as he can use.

Prof. H. J. Gramlich, head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Nebraska, stated at the cattle feeders' program at Ames that earless corn is worth practically three-fourths as much as ensilage made from normal corn. It is estimated that earless corn silage has a value equivalent to one-fourth that of good alfalfa hay, pound for pound.

To what extent can silage or other roughage be used in the cattle ration? It is possible to winter feeder calves on nothing but silage and protein supplement. Heifers on test at the Nebraska station two years ago did well on a daily ration averaging 48 pounds of silage per head and one pound of cottonseed cake thru a two months' period. In order to put on a good finish, the silage was reduced during the last 60 days of feeding and some corn was added. However, the heifers consumed altogether less than 16 bushels apiece and yet had averaged two pounds gain per day.

The amount of roughage to be included in the ration depends on the feeder and kind of cattle. If the cattle are to be put on the market as soon as possible, some grain should be fed from the start. There is no substitute for corn grain, good hay and protein supplement as a ration for making fancy beeves. Yet if the aim is to get a reasonable amount of flesh on the animals with the minimum of concentrates, or merely to carry the cattle along until spring, a combination of hay, silage and a little supplement will do the trick.

An excellent ration for over-wintering calves is three or four pounds of alfalfa hay and 25 pounds of good silage per head daily. On such a ration, calves should gain a pound or more per day. If non-legume hay or straw must be used in the place of clover, alfalfa or soybean hay, one pound per head daily of some protein supplement such as linseed oil meal is needed to balance the ration. It is also advisable to add one-tenth of one pound per head daily of a calcium supplement such as powdered limestone or calcium carbonate.

Fattening Hereford steers in a central Iowa feed lot.

Skimp on Cows and Yearlings

If you do not have enough grain to give all of your cattle a normal ration, do your skimping on the stock cows and the yearlings. Older cattle can handle cheap roughages better than calves.

Beef cows may be wintered satisfactorily on roughage alone if it is of fairly good quality, and if sufficient legume hay is fed. If no legume hay is available, cows can be wintered on non-legume roughage such as corn or sorghum silage or fodder, plus one pound per head daily of a protein supplement and about one-tenth of a pound of the calcium supplement.

Unless grain is unusually high in price in comparison with other feeds, calves being fattened for baby beef, of course, should be brought to a full feed of grain as soon as possible, and should be fed liberally thruout the fattening period. There are several standard rations for fattening young feeder stuff. One consists of 10 pounds of corn or sorghum silage per head daily; two pounds of alfalfa or other legume hay; 10 pounds of corn grain; one and one-half pounds of protein supplement, scattered evenly over either the corn or the silage.

Another ration consists of four to five pounds per head daily of some legume hay; 11 pounds of corn grain and one-half to three-fourths of a pound of protein supplement. A third ration includes the four to five pounds of the legume hay and 12 pounds of ground barley, wheat or oats.

A protein supplement is essential to any ration principally made up of silage, corn grain or other non-legume roughage. An animal will not make the most efficient use of its feed if protein is lacking.

The principal protein supplements used in cattle feeding are (Continued on page 8)

Editorials

Peace More Precious Than War Profits

WITH civil war in Spain, and with Spain's neighbor nations hovering around the fight, wondering whether to join in, no American citizen can feel easy about the prospects for another world war. If war comes, can the United States manage to stay neutral?

Present neutrality legislation will make it possible for the United States to avoid some of the steps that led to war in 1917, but could we withstand the temptation to get war trade profits and thereby be drawn into war itself?

President Roosevelt last week commented on this risk. After describing the bad results, to farmers and the nation, of the last war boom and what it led to, he said:

> Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fools' gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.
>
> They would tell you—and unfortunately their views would get wide publicity—that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work. . . . It would be hard to resist that clamor; it would be hard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond, to realize the inevitable penalties, the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. To resist the clamor of that creed, if war should come, would require the unswerving support of all Americans who love peace.
>
> If we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer—must answer: "We choose peace!" It is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in this country that the answer will be clear and for all practical purposes unanimous.

Every farmer who went thru the war boom and the years that followed knows how sound this advice is. Yet there will be plenty of folks who will want to follow the old path to war profits and to war itself, if conflict breaks out in either Europe or Asia. Farmers should prepare to set themselves solidly against such a course if the gathering war clouds break.

Cattle Prospects Brighten

A YEAR ago, we warned cattle feeders to go slow on buying stuff to fatten for the 1936 market. Then feeder prices were about 100 per cent of the ten-year average. There was little chance for fat cattle prices to stay strong enough to provide a profit.

This year, the situation has changed markedly. Feeder prices are running about 80 per cent of the ten-year average. Feed shortage is going to keep many cattle feeders out of the business this winter. Farmers who can handle their roughage skillfully, use a minimum of costly grain and get thin cattle of good quality at reasonable prices have a chance to make some money again.

The outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is worth quoting in this connection. The bureau says:

> Because of reduced marketings of well finished cattle, prices of such cattle are expected to advance slightly toward the end of 1936, and prices of these kinds next spring are likely to be at a much higher level than in the first half of this year. The increased supplies of the lower grades this fall, resulting from liquidation caused by the drouth, together with the reduced demand for feeder cattle, probably will cause prices of such cattle to decline more than seasonally during this period. During the first half of next year, however, the prices of these cattle may advance somewhat, as they did in early 1935, when a very sharp rise occurred.

We would add that farmers who go in for cattle feeding again this winter should estimate feed supplies carefully. If an unusually cold winter comes along, more feed than usual may be consumed. Don't be caught with more cattle than you can feed out with the feed supply available.

"WHAT IT COULD"

"With the end of the war this demand for our farm products disappeared, and with the world depression following this, our farmers were caught in a trap. They faced bankruptcy; they faced the loss of their homes; they faced eviction from their homes. Any reasonable governmental help was justified. The Republican administration did what it could with the resources it had."—Colonel Knox, Republican candidate for vice-president, at Connersville, Indiana.

Average prices paid to Iowa farmers at local shipping points on July 15, 1932, and July 15, 1936, are shown below:

	1932	1936
Wheat	34c	98c
Corn	25c	76c
Oats	14c	32c
Hogs	$4.20	$9.10
Eggs	9.9c	17.8c
Butterfat	17c	34c
Wool	8c	30c

"The Republican administration," says Colonel Knox, "did what it could" for farm prices and farm income. The results are noted above.

Colonel Knox also added: "Just what injury the AAA did to the American farmer and the American citizen in general will never be known. The costs are incalculable."

After the Hoover administration had done "what it could" for agriculture, national cash farm income was $4,328,000,000 in 1932. After the New Deal had dealt the farmer "incalculable injury," national cash farm income was $6,943,000,000 in 1935.

How Crop Insurance Would Work

ONE of the first questions on the proposed plan for crop insurance is, "Does this mean that Iowa farmers have to contribute corn to make up drouth losses in western Kansas?"

No! Every district has to cover its own losses. The premiums will be heavier in areas hit frequently by drouth because the risk is greater. Premiums will be lighter in good crop country.

In Iowa, for instance, one estimate indicates that one-third of the surplus in good years is all that would be needed to carry the insurance. That is, if the normal yield were 40 bushels and good weather brought the yield up to 55 bushels, the premium stored away for use in drouth years would only be five bushels. In a 40-bushel year, no premium would be paid.

There is a lot of work still to be done on the crop insurance plan, but it looks hopeful. Coupled with state programs of production control and corn loans, it could protect prices in surplus years and protect feed supplies in drouth years.

Silage Better Than Fodder

ONE of the lessons of the 1934 drouth was that there was lots more feed in silage than in corn fodder. Folks who put drouth injured corn into emergency silos—if no real silos were available—did much better than those who merely saved fodder.

Another lesson was that nubbins in drouth territory make good seed corn. You don't need long, perfectly shaped ears for seed. Plants that survived the heat wave had good stuff in them. Nubbins from such corn will outyield better looking corn, imported from a different climatic belt.

Folks in dry territory are remembering these points today. There are more trench and snow fence corn silos than ever, and there is less worry about next year's seed as farmers note how far even a few nubbins will go.

If Forty Hogs Were Trucked In

LAST week, we read this statement in another farm paper: "Imports of fresh pork amount to over 4,500,000 pounds, valued at more than $650,000,000. . . . These figures seem to have a direct relationship to the gradual decline in hog prices that took place during the period when these imports were coming in."

Since we couldn't imagine imported pork being worth $144 a pound, we checked back on the original report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Imports of fresh pork were there listed for the first 10 months of 1936 as valued at $654,984. The trouble with the statement about $650,000,000 is that somebody added three extra ciphers.

This was probably an innocent typographical error, yet this statement will doubtless be picked up and repeated by Old Deal papers thruout the middle-west. We predict that all thru the campaign, farmers will be listening to speeches about imports of $650,000,000 of fresh pork. Our readers may wish to remember that they have to divide this import figure by 1,000 if they want to get the right answer. Divide many other claims on imports by 1,000 and you won't miss it much.

For folks who have been really alarmed rather than amused by the talk about pork imports, we want to quote a statement from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

> In the first half of 1936, the removal of the tax on imported hog products, which was equivalent to the hog processing tax, and the shortage of domestic supplies of hog products, resulted in some increase in United States imports of pork, mostly bacon, hams and shoulders. These imports, while much larger than usual, were equivalent to only about four-tenths of one per cent of the total domestic production of hog products in the first half of 1936, and were much smaller than the restricted exports of pork during that period.

To get the picture clearly, imagine a day at Chicago when 10,000 head of hogs come to market. Then picture somebody trucking in 40 more hogs. How much effect would those 40 extra hogs have on the market? Yet those 40 hogs have exactly the same relationship to the 10,000 head that pork imports have to total domestic production.

All this talk about imports is of course designed to keep farmers from paying attention to issues that really matter. Crop insurance, commodity loans, soil conservation, agricultural adjustment, restoration of foreign trade, interest rates, tenancy, neutrality—these are some of the things that really count. But the Old Deal would much rather keep farmers thinking about those 40 hogs.

More Acres To Be Put in Winter Wheat

WINTER wheat produced a good crop over much of the corn belt. Farmers got a fine price for it. It's no wonder that a good many are planning on a bigger wheat acreage for 1937.

Before they expand wheat acreage too far, it might be well to consider what would happen if we had a normal wheat season next year. The agricultural committee of the National Association of Manufacturers asks the following questions:

> If the next three months are propitious in the winter wheat belt, will farmers plant 50,000,000 acres, as they did last year? And if abandonment is small and the weather favorable, will they have 15 bushels per acre, as they did in the six years out of twelve from 1920 to 1931, inclusive? This would give us 750,000,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1937.
>
> If March, April and May, 1937, are propitious in the spring wheat belt, the farmers will surely harvest 20,000,000 acres. Last spring, they planted 14,500,000 acres. If nature smiles, they will have a crop of 12.5 bushels, the 1920-30 average. This would give us at least 250,000,000 bushels of spring wheat—and a total crop of a billion bushels.
>
> "We would be back where we started," you say. No, we'd be far worse off.

The committee points out that a billion-bushel crop would be far in excess of needs. Actually, we need only about 625,000,000 bushels on the average for food and seed. Export prospects are poor. We could easily have a surplus that would crash wheat prices down to 1932 levels.

The nation's need is adequate supplies of wheat in 1937. The farmer needs protection against crop losses and also against low prices and low income resulting from surplus production. How can all these needs be met?

This is a real problem that should be thoroly discussed in the next few months. Meanwhile we hope that corn belt farmers won't get too enthusiastic about expanding winter wheat acreage. Those who do expand are simply betting that 1937 will be another drouth year.

Plan for Hog Profits Next Year

THE prospect now is for a relatively small spring pig crop in 1937 and good hog prices thruout that year. Farmers should make every possible effort to have something to sell on that market. Folks in areas of short feed ought to try at least to save enough gilts to provide a normal spring pig crop for their farms next season.

The outlook is for fairly heavy sales of thin hogs this fall, with a corresponding drop in price. Since storage stocks of pork are low, the market may get a fair amount of support unless farmers get panicky at the first drop and rush too much stuff in. But the chances are for the normal fall decrease in price and for more than that if shipments get too heavy.

Farmers with late pigs weighing around 50 pounds have a clear course to follow. These pigs can be carried along slowly and headed for the late winter market. After the distress selling is out of the way, prices are going to come back in good shape. Even after the December rush is over, there should be a decided gain with later months adding to the margin.

Already, many farmers who headed spring pigs for the early fall market have unloaded at a good price. Their worries are over. But the folks with 100-pound pigs, that normally would hit the market in November or December have a real problem. For farmers with plenty of feed, it may be business to get these hogs up in extra good shape, since the margin between top hogs and unfinished stuff may be quite wide. Those with light hogs and little feed may have to take their chance with the market, hope for a pick-up in payrolls and consuming power in the cities, stay off the market in the flooded weeks and wait for the occasional upturns.

The essential thing, for all corn belt farmers, is to do what is necessary in getting rid of surplus hogs and in economizing on feed to be sure of a good crop of spring pigs in 1937. Next year should be a profitable year for hogs, since supplies will be light and since feed will be considerably cheaper in case 1937 turns out to be a normal crop year. Do everything possible to be in shape to cash in on that market.

BUILDING PREJUDICE

The people who raised pork received thousands of dollars. from the Gov't. for not raising pigs, far in excess of what they ever made by selling. We have a neighbor whose sister in the West is happy by reason of the huge sum her husband was paid. While families here were taxed 4.50 if they wanted to raise one pig for family use, and were subject to arrest if they let a neighbor buy a bit of the pork.

This is a photograph of part of a letter written by a woman in Massachusetts to a relative in Iowa. It shows the nature of the campaign to prejudice city people against farm programs, a campaign aided by Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa.

Farmers Come Out for Roosevelt

SHOULD a farmer put the interest of agriculture ahead of party loyalty? A number of Republican farmers in the corn belt, believing that the Landon-Knox-Hamilton party is determined to wipe out agricultural gains since 1932, are organizing independent farmer committees in the different states to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In Iowa, Homer Hush, former Republican state senator from Montgomery county, is chairman of the Farmers' Committee for Roosevelt. Senator Hush, early this week, called a meeting of representative farmers from the corn belt states, at Des Moines. These farmers formed a regional committee with William H. Settle, former head of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, as chairman. The farm committees expect to take no part in local or state politics. They are interested principally in keeping a friend to agriculture in the White House.

Dickinson Slurs Iowa Farmers

ON this page, we reproduce a portion of a letter which was written by a woman living in Massachusetts to one of her relatives here in Iowa. The letter says:

> The people who raised pork received thousands of dollars from the government for not raising pigs, far in excess of what they ever made by selling. We have a neighbor whose sister in the west is happy by reason of the huge sum her husband was paid; while families here were taxed $4.50 if they wanted to raise one pig for family use and were subject to arrest if they let a neighbor buy a bit of the pork.

As every farmer knows, all the lady's statements are incorrect. No farmer ever got more from the government for "not raising hogs" than he "ever made by selling." No one was ever taxed for raising a hog for home use. Every one had the right to sell up to 300 pounds of home raised pork without paying a processing tax.

Yet this woman will vote for Landon, because she believes Roosevelt gave the farmer too good a deal.

We are not inclined to criticize this Massachusetts woman. She is merely repeating what she has been told. Foes of the farm program have invented and repeated lies of this kind until many well meaning people in the cities believe them.

This woman's story was started, not by city people, but by a man who was supposed to represent the farmers of Iowa. On September 14, 1934, Senator L. J. Dickinson said:

> A friend of mine told me his experience the other day. He had just received a government check for not raising hogs this year. This friend of mine who got the $1,000 has been raising hogs for forty years, and the most he ever made was $400 a year.

This Dickinson story was repeated in a dozen places over the United States in the 1934 campaign. And now this echo of it comes from Massachusetts.

All the time, there was not a word of truth in the story. Senator Dickinson never disclosed the identity of his "friend"; he never gave any reason why different versions of the story located the "friend" in New Hampshire, in Louisiana, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin and in Massachusetts. Nobody could ever run down this "friend," for the very good reason that he never existed. This story was apparently invented only to persuade the people of the cities that the corn-hog farmer was a grafter who was doing his best to steal government money.

Doubtless, if we were to write to this Massachusetts woman and point out the real facts, she would reply: "Why, I must be right. Senator Dickinson says the same thing. And surely Senator Dickinson wouldn't misrepresent the Iowa farmer!"

Lady, Senator Dickinson has done nothing else since the farm programs started.

Farmers shouldn't blame misinformed city people for the prejudice occasionally found against farm programs. But Iowa farmers should blame themselves if they ever send back to the United States senate a man who has taken pride in blackening the reputations of Iowa farmers, and who has used every means, fair or foul, to discredit farm programs that have doubled Iowa farm income.

At the 1936 National Swine Show

Competition Is Keen as Breed Entries Show Large Increase Over Last Year

THE 1936 National Swine Show, held last week at Springfield, Ill., in conjunction with the Illinois State Fair, was a hot event in more ways than one.

In the first place, the weatherman decided to try for a new high temperature record. Never in the history of the National Swine Show has the weather ever been hotter than that which prevailed at Springfield this year. Showmen, judges and onlookers sweltered all day long in a steamy heat which hung like a thick drape over the low roofed judging rings. Such weather, of course, was very hard on the hogs, especially the older ones. Several aged animals went down in the ring. A few losses by death were reported by the time the show closed.

30 Per Cent Above Last Year

The swine show this year was "hot" in a second respect, in that it offered the toughest competition seen in recent years. Entries were up 30 per cent above last year. There was more variation in condition of the show animals than a year earlier, probably on account of poor quality corn and hot weather. But there were plenty of top-notchers in every class. As one experienced breeder remarked, a man was lucky to get last place in the moneys.

As usual, one of the biggest exhibitions was that of the Polands. This was a good show thruout. The sow classes and the junior boar pig classes were especially well filled. A total of 65 young boars was entered in the junior pig class. Not much of an imagination is required to picture the job confronting Judge W. C. Anderson, of West Liberty, Iowa, as he tackled this array of the breed's futurity hopes.

The grand championship for Poland boars went to The Raven, a fine 900-pound senior yearling shown by M. A. Dowling, of Valley Junction, Iowa. This boar was bred by O. J. Hess, of Worthington, Iowa. His sire was Master's Equal II, a litter mate to Paragon, the boar shown to grand championship by J. A. Friday & Son, of Murray, Iowa, at the 1935 Iowa State Fair. Master's Equal II and Paragon were bred by Ed Learstedt, of South Dakota.

The junior champion Poland boar this year was Young Liberator, a junior pig shown by the Columbian Stock Farms, of Kansas City, Mo.

The senior and grand champion Poland sow was Rose A. from the herd of O. W. Anderson, of Leland, Ill. Stylish Lady, a senior sow pig, shown by L. H. Hunter & Sons, of Midland, Ohio, won the junior sow championship over the first prize junior sow pig, Lady Estes, exhibited by I. J. Conrad, Melbourne, Iowa.

Stiff Show All Thru

Another stiff show all the way thru was that of the Hampshires. Guy E. McReynolds, Ashland, Neb., did the placing. High Score, an unusually smooth, wide individual, exhibited by the Quigley Hampshire Farm, of Williamstown, Kan., carried the purple ribbon for the boars. Altho he has long been famous as an umpire in major league baseball, the boar's owner, Mr. Quigley, has been raising hogs only about five years. Garnering a grand championship at the National this year was especially gratifying to him because it was the first time he had ever brought stuff to this show.

Peter Pan's Type, a neat junior pig with plenty of stretch and substance, shown by Harry M. Knabe, of Nehawka, Neb., was made junior champion boar.

Senior and grand sow honors went to Idolita, a junior yearling shown by Charles Lord and Mike Meyer, of Swayzee and Wolcott, Ind. Junior champion was Miss Peter Pan, a senior sow pig with very pleasing belting, shown by Harry Knabe. Several places in the classes were won by Lettow Bros., of Alden, Iowa.

The Duroc Jersey show was featured by the second successful appearance of the boar, New Era, now owned by F. E. Shrock & Sons, of Marion, Ind. Showing in the aged class, this boar again easily won the grand championship over other outstanding class winners. New Era was junior champion at the National Swine Show in 1934 and grand champion in 1935.

The junior champion Duroc boar this year was Lauxmont Ace, shown by Lauxmont Farms, of Wrightsville, Penn. The Lauxmont herd, incidentally, was one of the largest at the National and represented nice type and uniformity thruout. This was most evident in the group classes, where Lauxmont made a clean sweep of all firsts, including the sweepstakes trophy for best ten head. Lauxmont also had the grand champion sow, Lauxmont Miss Master, an aged entry weighing 930 pounds.

The junior champion Duroc sow, White's Orion Lady, was a senior pig, shown by Whiteside Farms, of Van Buren, Ark.

Judging of the Duroc classes was done this year by Dean H. H. Kildee, of Ames, Iowa.

Some very good individuals were shown by Spotted Poland breeders. Generally speaking, the quality was better than in 1935, but there was a wider variation in condition. R. C. Henry, of Sheldon, Iowa, who judged, picked as senior and grand champion boar, the aged entry, Mischief Maker, shown by Columbian Stock Farm. The aged boar class attracted attention because it was the heaviest ever shown at the National. Its average weight was over 1,000 pounds.

Ebony King, a junior pig with plenty of substance and ranginess, shown by Henry and Jessie Gezel, Abingdon, Ill., got the call for junior boar championship.

Joellen, the aged entry shown by George F. Routson, Morenci, Mich., repeated last season's act by again winning senior and grand ribbon for sows. Junior sow honors went to L. S. Hunter & Son, Midland, Ohio, on Champion Lady, a senior sow pig.

Class firsts and championships in Chesters were well distributed. Hunter & Sons, Knobnoster, Mo., took the senior and grand championship for boars on their 1,000 pound aged entry, Hoosier Lad. Junior ribbon went to Schembs Bros., of Remington, Iowa, on a junior boar pig.

Prof. J. S. Coffee, Columbus, Ohio, Chester judge, awarded the major sow championship to the senior winner, Model Belle 2d, shown by Karsk Bros., Pecatonica, Ill. The junior winner was Purdies Miss King 5th, from the herd of Callahan Bros., Milford, Ill.

Berkshires were judged by E. B. Moore, Noblesville, Ind., and were largely from herds of Illinois and Indiana. The major award for boars, however, went to Raymond Martin, Wooster, Ohio, on a senior yearling, while principal sow honors were carried off by E. J. Barker, Thornton, Ind. The junior boar and sow champions were shown by Swofford and Calvert, Richmond, Mo., and F. E. Kite & Son, St. Paris, Ohio, respectively.

Frank G. Hull, New Sharon, Iowa, and Schenck & Grenard, Waynetown, Ind., were heavy winners in Yorkshires. Hull had senior and grand champion boar, Ruby Boy, while Schenck & Grenard had junior boar winner and both sow champions.

Fox Chemical Co., Des Moines, and Guy W. Baker, Shelbyville, Ill., divided most firsts and championships in Tamworths. Tamfalfa King Cole, shown by Fox, was senior and grand champion boar, while S. L. Mollie 81st, from the Baker pens, was grand champion sow. Fox won both junior championships.

The winning individual fat barrow was a Duroc, bred and fattened by Wareham Bros., Taylorville, Ill. He was an especial object of curiosity because he had been fattened without corn. Because of last winter's corn condition, the Warehams finished the pig solely on commercial feed and condensed buttermilk.

Schubert Bros., Woodbine, Ill., had champion pen of barrows, which sold for 27 cents a pound. The single barrow was bought by Governor Horner, of Illinois, at $1.55 per pound.

Fine Show of Other Stock

During the hog show, breeders of other livestock put on a splendid show in the main arena. Despite the heat, fair attendance was large and ringside interest was keen.

Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa, had junior champion female in a strong Angus show. Both grand championships for Angus went to J. Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

The Shorthorns put up one of the strongest shows ever at Springfield. An outstanding feature was the winning of grand championship for bulls by Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on the imported two-year-old Coral King. James Napier of Sni-A-Bar, purchased this thick-set roan last winter following the International show at Chicago.

Another feature in Shorthorns was the triumph of Helfred Farms' senior yearling, Rosewood of Helfred 4th, as grand champion cow. Awards in the Shorthorn classes were made by Harry Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa.

Both grand championships in the Polled Shorthorns went to C. B. Teegardin & Sons, of Ashville, Ohio. The junior honors were won by L. W. Thieman, of Concordia, Mo.

Most of the firsts in the Hereford classes were awarded to the outstanding entries of Robert H. Hazlitt, of Eldorado, Kan. Among the Hereford place winners was the Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Iowa.

In the Horse Department

In the horse department, strong showings were made by both Percheron and Belgian breeders. Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo., placed Percherons, while W. J. Kennedy, South St. Joseph, Mo., lined up the latter breed.

Ringsiders at the Belgian show saw Holbert's aged stallion, Farceur du Marais, win grand championship over the famed Rowdy d'Or, formerly exhibited by W. C. Horneman, Danville, Ill., now owned at Sugar Grove Farm, Aurora, Ill., by the Chicago packer, E. A. Cudahy, Jr. Clifford Eller, Arcadia, Ind., showed junior champion stallion, Timothy Farceur, and senior and grand champion mare, Jeannine. Junior mare honors went to Sugar Grove Farm, on Imogene Supreme. If she had not been showing thick in the legs, on account of the heat, this outstanding mare might possibly have been placed ahead of Jeannine.

The Percheron show consisted of representatives from six different states. Both senior and junior championships for stallions went to G. A. Dix & Sons, of Delaware, Ohio. Conner's Prairie Farm, of Noblesville, Ind., won the purple for mare on the aged entry, Careba. The junior champion mare was Fritzi, the two-year-old shown by Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind.

Illinois 1936 National Swine Show

CLASSES	POLANDS	DUROCS	HAMPSHIRES	SPOT. POL.	CH. WHITES
BOARS					
[illegible]	Morgan & Son	[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Son
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Son
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible] Bros.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. & J. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. & J. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]
SOWS					
[illegible]	O. W. Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Son	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	H[illegible] & S[illegible]	W[illegible]	[illegible]	H[illegible] & S[illegible]	[illegible] Bros.
Junior pig	I. J. Conrad	[illegible]	K[illegible]	H. & J. G[illegible]	[illegible] Bros.
Senior champion	O. W. Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible] & M[illegible]	R[illegible] & Son	K[illegible] Bros.
Junior champion	H[illegible] & Son	W[illegible]	K[illegible]	H[illegible] & Son	[illegible] Bros.
Grand champion	O[illegible] An[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & M[illegible]	R[illegible] & Son	K[illegible] Bros.
GROUPS					
Aged herd owned by exhibitor	Morgan & Sons	Lauxmont [illegible]	L[illegible] & Meyer	Gable	Karsk Bros.
Young herd bred and owned by exhibitor	[illegible]	Lauxmont	Knabe	H. & J. Gezel	Karsk Bros.
Get of sire	Columbian	Lauxmont	Knabe	H. & J. Gezel	Karsk Bros.
Produce of sow	Columbian	Lauxmont	Knabe	H. & J. Gezel	Karsk Bros.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS

CHESTER WHITES—Wm. [illegible], [illegible], Neb.; Callahan Bros., Milford, Ill.; Robert L. [illegible], [illegible], Ill.; Melvin [illegible], [illegible], Ill.; [illegible] & [illegible], Rockford, Ill.; Charles Hunter & Sons, Knobnoster, Mo.; [illegible], [illegible], Ind.; Boyd Kern, [illegible], Iowa; Karsk Bros., Pecatonica, Ill.; [illegible], [illegible], Ind.; Parkison Bros., [illegible], Ind.; [illegible] Bros., Springfield, Ill.; I. L. [illegible], [illegible], Mo.; E. S. Ralston, Westfield, Ill.; Arthur M. Reed, Elizabeth, Ill.; Schembs Bros., Remington, Ind.; [illegible] Nook Farm, [illegible], Ill.; Sand Springs Home, Sand Springs, Okla.; Schultz Bros., Walnut, Ill.; Arnold Smith, Milford, Ill.; Arthur Tomson, Wabash, Ind.

DUROC JERSEYS—Paul Agee, Lebanon, Tenn.; Walter Briggs, Seward, Neb.; Elmer W. Hoge, Walnut, Ill.; Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.; John W. Lehmann, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; Manley Anderson Farms, [illegible], Iowa; Orchard Home Farm, Osawatomie, Kan.; Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs, Okla.; Shellenberger Farms, Caledonia, Ill.; C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.; Swofford & Calvert, Richmond, Mo.; Wareham Bros., Taylorville, Ill.; [illegible] Welbourn, Union City, Ind.; Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.; Anderson Bros., Victoria, Ill.; N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.; Forre M. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.; M. C. Cramer & Son, Monroe, Iowa; Daugherty Bros., Bryant, Ind.; [illegible] Bros., Annawan, Ill.; F. S. Lyford, Belvidere, Ill.; Floyd L. McCaskell, Tingwell, Iowa; [illegible] Nance, Arcadia, Ind.; Schubert Bros., Woodbine, Ill.; F. E. Shrock & Sons, Marion, Ind.; C. W. Stephenson, Mattoon, Ill.; Whiteside Farms, Van Buren, Ark.

POLAND CHINAS—C. O. Anderson, Jacksonville, Ill.; Paul Anderson, Jacksonville, Ill.; Wayne Bates, Carlinville, Ill.; Herman W. Bergman, Peoria, Ill.; Arthur R. Blaum, New Holland, Ill.; G. L. Burgess & Son, Bement, Ill.; M. A. Dowling, Valley Junction, Iowa; Charles Carrell, Caledonia, Ill.; D. E. Hudson & Sons, Montezuma, Iowa; Oscar D. Larson, Clarion, Iowa; H. M. Menough, Grimes, Iowa; Edwin C. Rhode, Cheneo, Ill.; Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs, Okla.; Wayne Shultz, Stratton, Neb.; W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.; Swofford & Calvert, Richmond, Mo.; Frank Ackerman, Cheneo, Ill.; Roger Ansler, Rensselaer, Ind.; Anderson Bros., Victoria, Ill.; Oscar W. Anderson, Leland, Ill.; M. C. Brown & Son, Martinsville, Ohio; Walter Briggs, Seward, Neb.; Campbell & Linville, Shelbyville, Ind.; Wm. Carver & Sons, La Moille, Ind.; E. C. Cavely & Sons, Toulon, Ill.; R. H. Cline, Athens, Mo.; I. J. Conrad, Melbourne, Iowa; T. J. Conway, Jr., Monmouth, Ill.; Garver Dallman, Chandlerville, Ill.; Emmert Bros., Mason City, Iowa; C. C. Flagler, Auburn, Ill.; R. R. Heidenreich & Son, Woodbine, Ill.; O. J. Hess, Worthington, Iowa; L. S. Hunter & Son, Midland, Ohio; J. C. Hutchinson & Son, Malta, Ill.; R. G. Hutchinson, Carthage, Ill.; Shelby S. Karns, Smithton, Mo.; Ernest Kupersmith, Warren, Ill.; Kermit Lown, New Holland, Ill.; Geo. T. & I. A. Masters, Maryville, Mo.; Leslie McCoy, Delong, Ill.; J. B. Morgan & Son, Greensburg, Ind.; Lemoine Repsdorf, Taylorville, Ill.; H. C. Schaible, Forsville, Ind.; T. A. Swafford, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Helgens Bros., Monticello, Iowa; Arthur Houtress, Sheldon, Ill.; E. P. Parker, Noblesville, Ind.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Columbian Stock Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles F. Davis, Jacksonville, Ill.; Estson & Gable, Springfield, Ill.; Charles Carrell, Caledonia, Ill.; Henry and Jessie Gezel, Abingdon, Ill.; Geo. F. Routson & Son, Morenci, Mich.; Bernard Schaefer, Carlinville, Ill.; M. C. Scott, LaMonte, Mo.; S. S. Smith, Lima, Ohio; T. A. Swafford, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; James H. Williams, Bryant, Ind.; The Will Farms, Hillsboro, Ind.; Byron Carruthers, Waverly, Ill.; Wayne L. Davis, Reynolds, Neb.; Luke J. Gable, Springfield, Ill.; Jess Goodnight, Sheridan, Ind.; F. L. Hagan, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; L. S. Hunter & Son, Midland, Ohio; W. F. Jelbeck, Templeton, Iowa; Marion P. Johnson, Kirkwood, Ill.; Leonard L. Norton, Carthage, Ill.; C. F. Simmons & Son, Portland, Ind.; J. W. Van Allen & Son, Muncie, Ill.; Alva C. White, Argenta, Ill.

HAMPSHIRES—J. W. Ralph Bishop, Atlanta, Ind.; Bonnie Brae Farm, Kewanee, Ill.; Cooke Valley Farms, Eldred, Ill.; C. R. Gletty, Somonauk, Ill.; Hayes Lubish Farms, Brooks, Ore.; Harry M. Knabe, Nehawka, Neb.; Robert Lemons, Eldred, Ill.; Frank C. Oren, Wilmington, Ohio; Ed S. Renwick, Pilger, Neb.; Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs, Okla.; D. F. Walker, Marion, Ind.; Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.; Henry Ansler, Rensselaer, Ind.; Henry P. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.; Oscar Belding, Lake Beulah, Wis.; Adam F. Beck, Benson, Ill.; J. Harrison Brockingham, Low Point, Ill.; Geo. C. Engell, Cantrall, Ill.; Lowell C. Innes, Milroy, Ind.; Lettow Bros., Alden, Iowa; Charles Lord & Mike Meyer, Swayzee and Wolcott, Ind.; Marsh & Anderson, Bondurant, Iowa; Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williamstown, Kan.; Whiteside Farms, Van Buren, Ark.

State Starts Soil Plan Survey

Local Committee Workers to Survey 1936 Performance on Individual Farms

THE 1936 soil-conservation program moved into its final stages last week as county committeemen began setting up machinery for the checking of performance on individual farms. Checking work is expected to get under way in most Iowa counties during the next ten days, and will be undertaken as soon as possible in other states in the central corn belt area. Iowa is ready to commence checking almost at once, since listing sheets have been received by the state committee from each county.

After local committeemen have become acquainted with the uniform procedure at a series of district and county meetings, each farmer who filled out a work sheet last spring will be given an opportunity to submit a request for inspection. No obligation on the part of the farmer is involved in making this request, as there are no contractual obligagations under the present program. Any farmer who wants his farm checked at this time, and makes a formal application for payment, will be paid for the degree of his performance during the year.

Simple Inspection Request

In most localities, a returnable postcard, sent with the committee's letter of explanation concerning the performance checking work, will constitute a proper inspection request, if signed by the farmer and mailed back to the committee.

The actual checking of the 1936 crop acreages on each farm in most counties will be done by a group of men designated by the county committee. These men will be known as farm reporters, and will mostly be community committeemen or persons who served as farm supervisors under the old corn-hog programs. They will work in pairs, to facilitate field measurement.

The measuring of fields will be done with an approved type of steel tape. In the case of irregular fields, the reporters will measure both the field sides and the angle at one or more corners of the field. The 1936 cropping uses of each field will be noted on the report blank and the map diagram.

A map showing both 1935 and 1936 cropping records is to be prepared for each farming unit for which inspection is requested. Records also will be made of the soil-building practices performed and supporting evidence will be checked, as in the case of limestone spread earlier this year or where clover seeded in 1936 has killed out. A subsequent check will be made of those practices that the farmer plans to form between now and October 1, 1936, the final date for most new plan practices.

In most communities, farmers will probably be notified several days in advance of the field inspection. It is not essential, however, that the operator be present when the reporters take measurement.

In eight Iowa counties this year, a new kind of field measurement will be undertaken. This will consist of an aerial survey, made from an airplanes by means of a series of aerial photographs. Lee, Jasper, and Buchanan counties are included in one aerial survey project. Cedar, Linn and Jones counties are in a second project, and Clayton and Jackson are in a third. The work will be done under contract by aviators experienced in this type of work.

Aerial photographers fly at an altitude of approximately 14,400 feet and go systematically back and forth above every other section line in a county. The pictures are taken only on clear days, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. Visibility is excellent under such conditions, and clear pictures showing every field are obtained.

Ordinarily, one air photo is taken every mile as the plane progresses from one side of the county to the other across alternate section lines. On account of the large area which is included in each photo, and the very slight angle of exposure involved in high flight, only the best two or three out of every four prints are necessary for an accurate computation of field areas. There also is an overlap of nearly one-third on the photos from one section line row to the next.

In good working weather, aerial surveyors can cover between 150 and 200 square miles per day. Three favorably flying days normally are sufficient for the average sized county. It is necessary, however, for farm reporters to supplement the air photos with brief visits to each farm to check on the kind of crops in different fields. Army engineers estimate the average saving in expense under the airplane method to be about 20 per cent. Records show aerial surveying to be extraordinarily accurate, especially on rolling land.

A period of several weeks probably will be required for the survey of performance on all individual farms, regardless of the method of survey. It is recommended that each township have in the neighborhood of at least three reporters taking steel tape measurements, but each pair probably can not handle more than five farms per day. Aerial surveyors can go much faster when actually working, but a number of days each month are not favorable for photography.

In the case of both steel tape measurements and aerial photos, actual field areas will be computed in the county office. After these area figures are finished, clerical assistants in the county office will prepare summaries on individual performance and fill out individual applications for payment. These applications will then be presented to participating farmers.

After that, the applications will be given a final once-over by the local and county committeemen and will be put in line for payment.

Hog Slapper

Millions of dollars are lost each year by bruising or whipping hogs just before killing. Bruising or whipping not only excites the animals, but it also causes the blood to collect and clot in the bruised spots. If these spots are on the back, they will likely darken the lard, thereby lowering the quality. If the bruised spots are on the back, shoulder or ham, they will have to be trimmed out before going to the cure; otherwise, the meat will spoil.

Several local truckers and hog raisers have made a humane slapper for driving hogs. This slapper is made from a piece of belting or a leather strap about two feet long and about four inches wide, with a handle on one end. A slapper of this sort not only prevents bruises, but it is also more effective than a whip or club.—Earl Knebel, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

HOW TO AVOID BREAKDOWNS... REPAIR BILLS... LABOR LOSS

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Tractor Fuel

A perfect fuel for tractors ... *custom-built* for long, heavy-duty work. It's ready to work as long as you are. You'll find this special fuel gives you more service per gallon. It lasts longer ... works harder.

CITIES SERVICE
Tractor and Motor Oils

Rich, sturdy, long-lasting lubricants built especially for long hours of heavy-duty work. They resist searing heat... keep your motors cool and powerful... protect them against unnecessary breakdowns and repairs.

Entrust the lubrication and powering of your equipment to custom-built Cities Service products ... backed by 74 years of refining experience

ONE unnecessary breakdown may cost you hundreds of dollars when lost labor time, crop damage and repairs are added up. And all because the oil or grease failed to protect ... fell down on its job.

One sure way to avoid such unnecessary, costly breakdowns and delays is to keep your equipment thoroughly lubricated with the finest lubricants you can buy... such as Cities Service Oils and Greases. Cities Service products are the results of more than 74 years of constant effort to perfect and improve. They are refined by experts... men who know not only petroleum products but the engines and machinery in which they are to be put to work.

750,000 TESTS MADE—During the past few years Cities Service experts have studied, tested and adjusted more than 750,000 running motors of all makes and models... under every conceivable operating condition... high speeds, low speeds, heavy loads, light loads. From these exhaustive tests they have gained a wealth of information ... first-hand knowledge that has been utilized in making the Cities Service line of petroleum products a truly *custom-built* line.

PROTECT YOUR POCKETBOOK!—You work hard for your money. Don't let your profits dribble away through expensive repairs, replacements and lost labor. Lubricate your machinery with the finest lubricants available. Entrust your lubrication to Cities Service... experts on farm machinery... veterans in the refining and perfecting of farm lubricants. Order your season's supply now!

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1 KOOLMOTOR GASOLENE ... powerful ... knockless ... a longer run in every gallon.
2 CITIES SERVICE GEAR LUBRICANTS...tough, sturdy lubricants that last longer ... protect better.
3 TROJAN LUBRICANTS ... the perfect chassis lubricants. Last 3 times as long as ordinary greases.
4 CITIES SERVICE DAIRY FLY SPRAY...protects your cattle at cost of only 1 cent per day per head.

Ask about the balance of the complete line

SEND FOR THIS FREE SAMPLE

CITIES SERVICE OIL CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Gentlemen: Please send me a free, generous-sized sample of Cities Service Penetrating Oil.

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Address_____
City and State_____

CITIES SERVICE

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CITIES SERVICE OILS AND GASOLENES

Club Entries Lead at Davenport

Mississippi Valley Fair Shows That Young Breeders Are Coming to the Front

IN a show marked by clean competition in almost every class, and with more than the usual number of youthful exhibitors taking part in the contests, breeders of four states divided prizes more equally than ever before in the livestock classes at the Mississippi Valley Fair, which closed August 22, after a week's run.

In the Holstein dairy show, club members took every award. Victor Mueller and Martin Warren, Johnson county club boys, won both bull championships; Robert Nabor, of Seven Springs Farm, Muscatine, won senior and grand award in females, with George Farzeur, Jr., winner of junior championship with this trophy winning club calf. Mueller and Warren received the premier exhibitor prize with Seven Springs, winner of the premier breeder and the majority of the group prizes.

Crane Creek Farm, owned by Steward McBride & Sons, of Muscatine, was top in all Guernsey bull classes, and Harry Lage & Son, Scott county breeders, won grand prize on females on Adoration, former club heifer, owned by Robert. Echo Glade Farm, Wellman, won junior female award. Crane Creek was premier exhibitor; Lage & Son, premier breeders.

In Jerseys, Harry Stein, Fort Madison, and L. A. Whitacre, West Liberty, were major winners. Stein won both championships on senior entries, while Whitacre took junior bull prize on a calf from an imported cow. Lee Tipton, Muscatine county club boy, had junior champion female. Group prizes were equally divided between Whiteacre and Stein. They also split the premier breeder and premier exhibitor prizes.

In beef classes, Hereford championships went to C. A. Meyers & Sons, Bellevue, and Wiese Bros., Donahue, both veteran exhibitors at this fair. Meyers won the purple in the female class on Annie Rose, a junior yearling, while the Scott county men won the bull championship on Stalwart 4th. Warren Lanwith, Roscoe, Iowa, and R. C. Kiddoo, Joy, Ill., also were in the Hereford competition.

Shorthorn championships were divided between W. C. Anderson & Sons, West Liberty, and Gilbert Kardel, Walcott. Kardel's Divide Lord Goldspur was senior champion bull, but Anderson's yearling Sultan's Pride got the grand award. Anderson also won both female championships and most of the group awards. Penningroth Bros., of Washington, came in for a number of class awards.

The swine show was the largest in years, and, like the dairy and beef exhibits, resulted in close classes. In Durocs, four championships went to three breeders. Sand Springs Home Farm, Tulsa, Okla., who traveled the farthest to take part in the show, won senior and grand champion boar on King Cole, 1,100-pound hog. Bert Miller's pig was junior champion boar. Murphy Bros., Lakefield, Minn., won senior and grand champion sow, with Sand Springs showing the best junior sow. Amhof Bros., Eldridge, also won several Duroc awards.

Helgens Bros., of Monticello, won three of the Poland championships, with Sand Springs taking one purple on their junior sow pig. Clarke & Sons, LeClaire, and W. C. Anderson, West Liberty, were other winners.

Chester White prizes also went to three breeders. C. J. Jurgensen, Olin, took both boar prizes. Ralph Sy Wassink, Muscatine Four-H boy, won senior and grand sow, with Robert Greip, Scott club member, showing junior champion sow.

Four of six breeders left with purple Hampshire ribbons. Lloyd Guyer, Muscatine, had grand champion boar on junior pig. Sand Springs Farm had top senior boar; Orban Schoff won senior and grand champion sow, and Ralph Farwell had best junior sow.

Horses also made a larger show than for some years. Percheron winners were Lee Clarke & Son, LeClaire; A. Rock Meints, Dixon; Margaret Frances & Son, Monmouth, Ill., and Warren Byerly, Stockton.

Herbert Schneckloth, Scott county, won most of the Belgian awards with his Sunny Lane Farm purebreds.

Major baby beef honors were won by William Anderson, of Muscatine county, whose 1,290-pound Shorthorn steer was made grand champion baby beef and whose yearling Shorthorn heifer was first in the purebred beef section. Reserve honors in beef classes were awarded to Dale Paustian, ten-year-old Scott county boy, on a Hereford. Carson Moffitt, Cedar, and John Moffitt, Scott, were the winners in the Angus. Scott county won the award for the best group of five baby beeves from one county.

Dairy heifer championship went to George Farzeur, Cedar county, on his senior Holstein calf. Rogert Lage, Scott, won reserve championship on a Guernsey yearling, and Lee Tipton, Muscatine, won the Jersey championship. Robert Nabor, Muscatine, was champion showman and received a watch given by the Scott county Holstein breeders.

Scott and Clinton counties divided pig club honors when Raymond Keppy, of Scott, won the market litter class and Wayne Walrod, of Clinton, was first in the purebred pig division. Colt club honors went to Merle and Donald Schneckloth, of Scott.

Roughage for Feeding

(Continued from page 3)

linseed oil meal made from the flaxseed and cottonseed meal or cake derived by pressing the oil out of cottonseed. Soybean meal made from whole soybeans, also is a good supplement for use in cattle feeding, and has been increasing in use in recent years. Tankage is a satisfactory supplement as the Iowa tests show, but it is not as palatable as the oil meals and probably would not be used by cattle men unless materially cheaper than the oil meals.

Both cane and molasses are fed to cattle to some extent, altho they are not classed as protein supplements. There usually is no advantage in adding molasses to a palatable ration unless the cost is much less per ton than that of grain. When cheap roughages must be fed, however, molasses adds palatability that is important in maintaining desired consumption of the feed. Under such conditions, according to Morrison, in "Feeds and Feeding," molasses might be at least 70 per cent as valuable as corn grain, pound for pound.

Along with the problem of actual feeding is the equally important question, of course, of how livestock prices will behave during the next ten or twelve months. Several speakers on the Ames Cattle Feeders' Day program dealt with this question.

Dave Swanson, manager of the Producers Commission Company, of Chicago, viewed future cattle prospects with optimism. He indicated that there is a chance for profit in cattle feeding during the coming year, even on rather high priced grain. He expects prices to hold good until the end of the current year. During the fore part of 1937, he said, there is a chance of heavy marketings, depending on how feed holds out in the meantime. Swanson expects the market during the first part of next year to be more in line with the normal situation than in line with 1935, following the 1934 drouth.

He feels that the extra roughage available per feed consuming animal this year, as compared with 1934, will carry a lot of cattle into the late winter and early spring, thus better distributing the supply over the winter marketing period. He looks for the market to pick up considerably along in May or early June, and to be very favorable in August or September, that is, when full fed cattle probably will be scarce and before the short-feds and grassers start to move. Swanson bases this prediction of a relatively strong cattle market next year on the expectation that city purchasing power will at least hold its own.

CATTLE FEEDERS and HOG RAISERS CAN MAKE MONEY

In Spite Of The Corn Shortage!

By DR. E. B. FENTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Corn shortage means nothing to Cattle Feeders and Hog Raisers who are familiar with the quality and uniformity of DR. FENTON'S PRODUCTS. These products represent a valuable and dependable asset in the barnyard or hog lot. As Mr. Louis Pisney recently remarked when he entered our office to order his Season's Supply: "I am going to be short of corn, Doctor, but I have plenty of small grain. My neighbors are feeding VIGORTONE and Finely Ground Oats and have the nicest pigs in the country. Tell me how much it will take. I want to start tonight." After going through the Factory and watching the different machinery at work, he said: "You surely have a uniform product—each and every bag alike. No wonder you will have to enlarge your Factory!" Cattle Feeders, Hog Raisers and Poultry Men everywhere recognize and appreciate the uniformity and consistent value of Fenton Products.

Many feeders buy hogs and cattle and buy feed. Still they make money! By feeding DR. FENTON'S VITAMINE REINFORCED FEEDS, Vigortone and Bovotone, with their Home Grown Grains, they reduce the cost of supplement with increased gains per bushel of grain consumed. Supposing you are short on corn, or both corn and oats, and still you have from 50 to 200 head of hogs that you feel you should sell. As a suggestion, why not sell a few of those hogs, and reinvest that money right back in the balance of the herd by buying Oats and combining it with DR. FENTON'S VITAMINE REINFORCED VIGORTONE. Those hogs will then make money for you. When purchasing a supplement, one must figure the amounts fed. If the cost of supplement runs into several cents per day to feed, it's too high. One must employ a supplement that figures a fraction of a cent per day with increased gains, in order to make money and cheapen production. That's where DR. FENTON'S VITAMINE REINFORCED VIGORTONE fits into the picture!

FEEDING RESULTS

"PIG MEAL-FED HOGS"

12 head of hogs, weight on May 4 ..2,370 lbs.
12 head final gross weight, June 6, 1936 ....3,160 lbs.
TOTAL GAINS ....790 lbs.
Cost of grain consumed (Corn @ 50c per bu.) $16.81
Cost of Pig Meal 30.25
TOTAL FEED COST $47.06
Market price of hogs $9.30 per cwt.
Average Daily Gain 2 1/6 lbs. of pork.
Cost of production, $5.75½.
SIGNED: A. F. Fredricksen, Frank J. Huffman, Henry Sunberg.

"On or about May 1, 1936, A. F. Tr[illegible] was challenged by a well known Pig Meal Manufacturing concern or its agent, to put on a comparative feeding contest at the Henry Sunberg farm. Note the results with weighing done by disinterested parties.

Also note that ALL hogs were fed under the SAME existing conditions on the farm. The Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Company refused in this instance to take advantage of Expert Department experience and first give a 10 day Special Feeding Course to remove all traces of "Necro" before placing hogs on full feed. Had this been done, the gains would have been at least 2 lbs. of pork greater to every bushel of oats consumed, and the cost of pork production would have been materially reduced. Note the difference in cost of supplement of $24.85. Still we produced pork $1.91½ cheaper and obtained ½ lb. of pork per hog per day more.

VIGORTONE FED HOGS

12 head of hogs, weight on May 4 ..2,400 lbs.
12 head of hogs final gross weight, June 6, 1936 ....3,360 lbs.
TOTAL GAINS ....960 lbs.
Cost of grain consumed (Oats @ 30c per bu.) $26.36
Cost of grinding 5.45
Cost of Vigortone 5.40
TOTAL FEED COST $37.21
Market price of hogs $9.30 per cwt.
Average daily gains 2 2/3 lbs.
Cost of pork production $3.84 per cwt.
SIGNED: A. F. Fredricksen, Frank J. Huffman, Henry Sunberg.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF IOWA }
COUNTY OF SIOUX }
I, Henry Poll, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says: That on May 28th, 1936, I had One Hundred Head of Chester White Pigs, said pigs weighing at that time, by Official Weight at the Farmers Co-Operative Elevator, Ireton, Iowa, the Weight of 3,470 lbs. At that time I put these pigs exclusively on ground oats, said oats being fed with DR. FENTON'S VIGORTONE for a period of 31 days. On June 29, 1936, I weighed these pigs again, being same in number, 100 head, and said pigs weighing officially on the scales of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Ireton, Iowa, the amount of 5,720 lbs.
The following amount of feed was put in these pigs: 172 Bu. of Ground Oats, 85 Lbs. Vigortone. (Hogs running on Blue Grass and Alfalfa pasture.) This being 13 1/10 lbs. per pork per bushel of oats."
SIGNED: H. Poll, Owner.

STATE OF IOWA }
COUNTY OF SIOUX }
Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public in and for said County this 29th day of June, 1936.
SIGNED: G. T. Juffer, Notary Public.

When ordering, write direct to Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or get in touch with our Local Representative. Instant service guaranteed on all inquiries.

WE CAN USE A FEW LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES RIGHT WHERE YOU LIVE

If you are a retired farmer or farmer with acreage, owning a car and desire a permanent position in your locality, write at once. This is not a "cure-all" proposition. A connection with this firm means repeat business and a permanent income for the right man. For literature and further information, telephone or write.

Mr. H. Poll, who made the above Affidavit, states that [illegible] DR. FENTON'S VITAMINE REINFORCED VIGORTONE. Mr. Poll further stated that [illegible] per bushel of feed [illegible] and thereby reduced the [illegible] grain. Thus the cost [illegible] were reduced by more than 20 percent. "Now as to my oats [illegible], I received better than $1.30 per bushel for my Oats. [illegible] I received more than $1.20 per bushel [illegible] terrific heat," said Mr. Poll. Oats and hogs were both weighed.

Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Company
Box 1230 . . . CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Farm *and* Feed Lot

Fly-Free Seeding Dates for Iowa Counties

There are several important steps in the control of Hessian fly. In the first place, it is inadvisable to grow wheat on the same land two years in succession. Second, deep plowing of the old wheat stubble soon after harvest will reduce the fly numbers. Third, destroy volunteer wheat, as such wheat serves as a breeding place for the fly between regular crops. Disking or plowing volunteer wheat is not practicable when grass or legumes have been sown with the wheat, but by all means it should be practiced wherever possible.

Proper preparation of the seed-bed does not materially affect the fly, but it does give the new wheat seedlings a better chance for outgrowing a light attack of fly that otherwise might prove serious.

Delaying the sowing beyond the so-called fly-free date is one of the most effective means of control. These dates are determined and announced every year by the state agricultural experiment stations. The fall brood of flies in any locality has a definite period for emerging and laying eggs. If the wheat seed does not go into the soil until the last of the flies are dead, there can be no fall brood of the pest to attack the crop later.

The safe sowing dates vary from year to year, and may be ascertained before sowing by consulting the county agricultural agent. The fly-free dates for Iowa this year are as follows:

Sept. 15—Plymouth and Woodbury counties.

Sept. 18—Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Tama, Benton, Linn, Jones, Jackson and Clinton counties.

Sept. 22—Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Jonhson, Cedar, Muscatine and Scott counties.

Sept. 24—Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Madison, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington and Louisa counties.

Sept. 26—Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry and Des Moines counties.

Sept. 28—Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren and Lee counties.

Emergency Pasture

If you are needing emergency fall and early spring pasture, try rye or winter wheat. The drouth of 1934 demonstrated the value of these small grains for pasture to thousands of corn belt stock men.

Rye, of course, is hardier than winter wheat and is preferred when the crop is to be used exclusively for pasture. When a combination of pasture and grain crop is desired, one of the hardiest varieties of winter wheat can be used to advantage.

Rye may be sown thruout September, at the rate of four to six pecks per acre. If sown early, it can be pastured considerably before winter sets in. It is advisable, however, to let it go into the winter with three or more inches of cover.

Grass seed may be sown at the same time as rye. Grasses are more winter-hardy than legumes and can be sown later in the fall season. If it is desired to convert the field into a permanent pasture, it is advisable to include either smooth brome grass or Kentucky blue grass in the seeding mixture. A follow-up broadcasting of legume seed next March will greatly increase the carrying capacity of the pasture during its first two years.

Rye will make excellent pasture on summer fallowed ground or corn land where the corn has been removed early. Seeding also may be done in clean grain stubble, the stubble insuring more snow cover and better winter protection. In any case, a firm seed-bed to help in prompt and even germination is desirable, altho rye will do well on a rougher seed-bed than is essential for other small grains. Seeding should be delayed, however, when the moisture conditions are unfavorable.

Testing for Bang's Disease

How do you go about it to secure the government test for Bang's disease, or contagious abortion?

First, get in touch with your local veterinarian or your county agricultural agent and obtain the necessary information to proceed. Following the acceptance of the owner's application, the test, the appraisal of reacting animals and the payment of indemnity on reactors are conducted in accordance with official regulations.

Indemnity in the case of reactors is paid in much the same way as in tuberculosis eradication, with the exception that the owner will receive money only from the federal government. As much as $25, over and above the salvage return from sale, may be paid for a grade animal, and as much as $50 for a purebred animal which reacts. In any case, however, the owner is not entitled to receive, from all sources, more than the advanced appraised value of a reactor.

The slaughtering of reactors to the Bang's disease test is conducted in the same manner as the slaughtering of reactors to the tuberculin test.

The federal official in charge of the testing in Iowa is J. A. Barger, 11 United States Courthouse, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bale your straw if you want to keep it in good condition for feed and bedding.

DEPENDABILITY

as you'll find it only in a John Deere Tractor

John Deere Model A Tractor and John Deere No. 6 Soy Bean Combine.

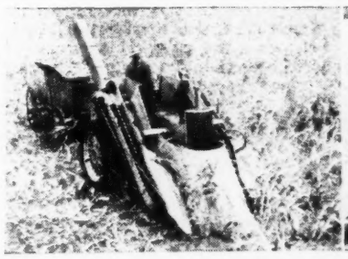
To the economy of burning low-cost fuels . . . of longer tractor life; to the simplicity of two-cylinder design . . . of ease of repair maintenance, add the dependability of John Deere rugged, heavy-duty construction. It's not surprising that so many owners speak of their John Deere as *the* tractor that's always ready to go.

With its exclusive two-cylinder design, the John Deere Tractor is more rugged . . . in crankshaft, connecting rods, drive gears, axles—in all vital parts. Yet, total weight is less. Weight is better balanced for greater traction in difficult conditions.

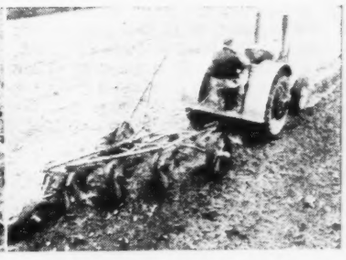
Because of this same two-cylinder design, the crankshaft is crosswise in the tractor chassis . . . power is transmitted in a straight line with no bevel gears to consume power.

You want ECONOMY, SIMPLICITY, DEPENDABILITY in the tractor you buy. You get these qualities in the John Deere . . . to a degree that is causing more and more farmers to choose the John Deere. Eleven models . . . one for every farm, every crop, every purpose. See your John Deere dealer. Use coupon for complete descriptive literature.

GET THE FEEL OF THE WHEEL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION



Saving time, hard work, and corn with the John Deere No. 25 Two-Row Push-Type Picker and the John Deere Model A Tractor.



Here is the Model D pulling a 3-bottom No. 5 Tractor Plow—the ideal plowing combination for the larger-sized farms.

JOHN DEERE
TWO-CYLINDER
ECONOMY-SIMPLICITY-DEPENDABILITY
TRACTORS

John Deere, Moline, Ill., Dept. CA-45.
Please send me complete literature on the tractors I have checked:
☐ Model D ☐ Models AR, BR ☐ Models A and B
3-4 Plow. Standard Tread. General Purpose.
☐ Models AW and BW with adjustable front tread. ☐ Models AO and BO Orchard.

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D.....

Friendly Tools for the School Child

EACH STACK OF BOOKS MEANS A THRILL FOR THE SCHOOL CHILD

HERE they are! Stacks of school books waiting to start to school! Brand-new ones with crisp pages and stiff covers, or "second-hand" ones with dog-eared leaves and battered covers. There's a thrill for the school child in every such stack. It means that he or she is now ready for a higher grade, a new level, a fresh adventure.

Yet after this first thrill has gone, some children look upon their text-books as impersonal task-masters from which lessons are assigned for the general misery of all concerned. But an introduction to these books as friendly tools with which they will do their year's work will give them a new value.

How did the books happen to be? They didn't just grow. Somebody wrote them. Who are the authors? Very often public school text-books are written by very learned people who are teaching teachers to teach. Perhaps the college or university to which the author belongs is named. Perhaps it is in a nearby state. This makes the book seem more personal.

There is always an introduction, which is a very personal message to the teacher, the pupil and the pupil's parents. In it, the author tells what he has tried to do in this book. He takes us into the secret of his book. And it is a splendid thing for parents to talk all this over with the child before the books go to school.

More Than the Author's Plan

But there is more back of the book than the author's plan. He probably asked some of his friends to read and criticize it. Perhaps he wrote and rewrote it before he sent it to a publishing house. He may have had to try several publishing houses before he found one that he thought could sell enough copies to make it pay. Then the book was put into the hands of salesmen who presented it to the county text-book board. They probably chose this book from many others. Trucks, trains, post offices, machines, stenographers, telegrams and many workmen have all had a part in presenting this book to the school child. It really is a very interesting thing to own.

Nearly every child has some subject which seems more difficult for him than others. Perhaps it is history which seems a dull chronicle of long-gone years and people. But right now presidents are being elected, wars are being fought or settled, treaties are being made, and new discoveries are changing the ways in which people live.

Some day, histories will carry a chapter on aviation, with pictures of Lindbergh, Hugo Eckener and Wiley Post. Or there'll be a paragraph about Byrd and his trips to the South Pole. To our great-grandchildren who study it, Commander Byrd may mean merely a picture of a curly-haired man in uniform. Yet children of today hear Byrd's very voice when he radiocasts from Little America.

A Tremendously Big Story

Just so with all the other pictures and paragraphs in history. Our grandparents or great-great-grandparents may have been children when the people in the pictures were doing interesting and important things, yet the things they did were just as interesting as Zeppelin flights or South Pole explorations, and the people as real as Roosevelt, Henry Wallace or King Edward VIII. That's what history is. It's a tremendously big story of bad people who did wrong things and good people who tried to right them, of places that people explored and things that people have discovered. It takes books and books to hold it all. But our author has picked parts of the "story about things that have happened" and put them into a book with just the right words for children of certain ages to understand.

Then there is the geography book. Full of maps and pictures, it is about the world and the people who live in it. Yet sometimes it seems merely a tiresome jumble of products and exports. But why not? Every place has them. Iowa produces corn and hogs. Just outside the door is "geography." It's the corn field that will be fed to the hogs that squealed over the trough this morning. The hogs will be sent to market. Some of them may even be exported to lands across the ocean. That's geography.

Places, People and Things

The cotton overalls the small boy is wearing are geography, too. The cotton, raised in a warm climate, was shipped to another place—the books call it an industrial center—where it was made into cloth and clothes. Places, people and things—all are tied up in a geography book.

Pictures of mountains, plains or mines may mean little to the school child unless it is pointed out to him that they are merely the surroundings of other children's lives. A picture of his own surroundings probably would be called "Rolling Farm Country."

Children will enjoy the story of the little girl whose schoolhouse was within a stone's throw of a river. Her teacher asked her where she'd find a river bed, and she said there was a picture of one on page 27 of her geography.

A speller is something quite different from "story" texts. Spelling is just one of those things that is either right or wrong. Here's a whole book of right things. It's a nice, clean feeling to have something exactly right, and any child can be as right as this book.

Things That Are Right

The arithmetic is a little like the speller. It's a book that deals with things that are right. It's very like farming, with chores, such as feeding the horses, cleaning the barns and oiling the machinery, that must be done over and over, so everything will be of use and ready to go when the big jobs come along. Arithmetic chores consist chiefly of combinations and multiplication tables. If they're kept up, the "big jobs" of problems move off like farm work when the horses are well fed and the machinery well oiled. Arithmetic is chores and jobs with numbers.

It touches everyday life, too. Perhaps the school child had oatmeal for breakfast. The farmer figured the bushels of seed oats per acre. The grain merchant figured on the price. The mill had whole books of figures on the cost of making the grain into oatmeal. The railroad had more figures on what it cost to haul the grain and cartons of oatmeal and to carry the sugar that was sprinkled on the top. Arithmetic—why, children fairly eat it up!

We'll Talk to Our Last Day

The language or grammar book perhaps strikes more terror to juvenile hearts than any other. That again is due to lack of understanding the purpose of the book. Everybody uses language or grammar whenever they write or talk. Most of us will talk to the last day of our lives. We'll be using language, right or wrong, and it might as well be right. Language is made up of such things as verbs and adjectives and nouns, just as a cake is made up of such things as flour, butter and sugar. A good cake isn't just thrown together, anyway. Neither is language. A language is a recipe book for good writing and good talk. In this old world of letting people know what we want and think by means of talking, we probably make more use of language than of any other subject covered by our text-books. And here is the book—a sharp, handy tool with which to build one of the most important activities.

Over and above all the rest are the readers. Stories, to take us to far away lands of fancy; biographies that tell how men and women became great; poems that say beautiful things in a swinging way; and essays that tell us how to live. Out of the libraries of all the world the author of the school child's reader has chosen things to read, using more and bigger and better words each year, making a reader a sort of spiral stairway upon which each child can climb to the place where all the knowledge of the world may be found. It has all been placed between book covers. One way to learn about things is to do or see them. But no one person can do everything or see everything, so the quickest way is to learn thru reading. The reader acts like a lever, ever lifting the child up just a little bit higher.

Education and text-books should tie up with living. With wise guidance to help in the tying, the text-books become not mere dry words, but fascinating food for every-day thinking. Each school book is a friendly, carefully made tool that saws, fits and builds a mind full of treasures.

Removing Fruit Stains

MOST fruit stains can be removed from cottons and linens, if they are treated while fresh by pouring boiling water thru the stain.

To do this, place the stained portion over a bucket on the floor, then pour boiling water thru the stain from a height of three or four feet. The force of the water drives out the stain. Do not use soap, as soap sets the stain.

Dry fruit stains are harder to remove, but treat them in the same way as a moist stain. If fruit stains are old or the material has been laundered, they may be bleached with javelle water or with potassium permanganate and oxalic acid. Another method for old stains is to rub the stain well with glycerine, let this stand for several hours, then pour boiling water thru the stain from a height of three or four feet. Oxalic acid and ammonia used alternately are often effective for old stains.

Purplish stains, like blueberry or plum, should be moistened with lukewarm water and rubbed to get rid of the surface stain. Then pour boiling water thru the stain from a height.

COUNTRY AIR

By A FARM WOMAN

If I were sure Robert L. Ripley paid cold cash for his fabulous features I'd send him this one. It's that kind of a phenomenon. We're getting gravel on our road! Besides the awe-inspiring realism of that fact, it's been the one thing that has bolstered my faith thru the drouth. Somebody, some day, is preparing for rain. And mud. And there we'll be—soaked up but riding high and dry. When I heard the rattle of the first truck dumped, I was filled with an ecstasy akin to the emotion of several years ago when the first water gurgled down my new kitchen sink. Now if I were to hear hot water splashing into a bath tub and the muffled rumble of an electric ice-box in our house, I'd have nothing else to ask of life.

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And that's not all. We're on what might justly be called a "different" vacation. Good friends who are summering in the east left the key to their house in the custody of several of their farm-family friends, each of whom was to take over the house for a week at whatever time it was convenient, live in it as their own and spend the rest of the time at the lovely municipal swimming pool. Is that hospitality? But when host-to-be (absent) showed us about plugs, buttons, connections and gadgets that would set various contrivances going, I kept my tongue in my cheek and said to myself: "Sounds slick, but I'll bet we don't come. Something'll happen—you'll see." But the threshing was out of the way, there were nothing to can, so why not pack up and go? And go we did.

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As I mentally checked over plugs, connections, etc., I suddenly queried, "What are we to do with the garbage?" I forgot to ask. Will a town the size of Marion supply a city garbage collector?" The high school boy gently disposed of this. Because I intended to have few responsibilities, I had announced to him and the Girl-Who-Is-Part-of-the-Family that I was turning a sum of money over to them and they had to budget it over the week's grocery bill. "H-m!" said the high school boy, "if that's all we have to spend, there ain't goin' be no garbage."

▭

No matter. Here we are in one of Marion's lovely old brick houses—[illegible] supplied with modern conveniences from a trick washing machine that works like a cream separator to a septic tanker constantly full of the purest water one could possibly desire. And a big garbage can at the back. I asked the little girl next door what they did with their garbage. "We bury it in the garden," she said. I looked at my friend's formal little flower garden. No, that wasn't the answer. I inquired everywhere. All were interested but hazy. "It's quite a problem," said one. "I think there's people that goes around," said another, "but most people dispose of their own." That's just it; but how?

▭

In the meantime we quite fell in love with our "town house." Marion is full of vast brick houses built back when the town was in its hey-day as a division point of the Milwaukee railroad. To really see any town, one must live there, if only for a brief time. Heretofore as I've dashed thru towns, I've looked upon it as a quaint little, out of date, what's the matter with it" sort of place. But now I find myself consumed with a desire to go downtown and sit in the square and hobnob with the old-timers. This place should be full of good yarns.

▭

I love to saunter down "our" avenue and envision pompadoured ladies in high-topped kid shoes, big hats and ruffled skirts trimmed in val insertion, as they flirt over fold-up fans at sartorially elegant swains in incredibly high stiff collars, who drive up in rubber tired buggies with tasseled fly-nets on the horses' ears. (Whatever I've been reading to make this all so vivid! It can't be memory, for I was reared a simple country lassie.) Such lovely front porches on two or even three sides of the house. Such plate glass windows, cut-glass upper sashes, double front doors, third story cupolas, hitched-on rooms at the rear, elaborate bay windows and hitching posts. A sturdy iron post topped with a horse's head; at the back of the lot a perfectly splendid "stable" that must have sheltered more than one spanking team and canopy topped surrey. But alas! In the center of the lot a pleasant, modern bungalow. The original house is gone. I resent that bungalow and stalk past it to the dim and lofty portals of "our own" veranda.

▭

In the passing years even "our" house has suffered alterations to accommodate itself to heating plant, electricity, modern compact living and automobiles. The alterations have afforded great mystery to the young people in our family. Especially on the night they came home from the movie, "She," the super-horror thriller. The triangular corner in the living-room that was right-angled in the dining-room gave forth a hollow sound when tapped. Delicious thrills! Lots of places that might be secret panels! But the m. of the h. pointed out the hot air register on the second floor just above the walled-in space, and before daylight and cold logic all the mysteries faded. But nothing dims the charm nor cool dignity of high ceilings, long, deep windows and generously proportioned rooms, full of comfortable, family-used furniture. Streamlined living may call for compact trailers, in-a-door beds and kitchenettes, but these houses were built for hospitality, good living and families.

▭

Inasmuch as the m. of the h. was coming over a long week-end, I had saved the problem of the garbage for his more practical mind. Friday he was ill and kept to his bed all day. Saturday we forgot about it. The next day was Sunday. So in the dim dawn of his start back to the farm, Monday morning, I helped him load that garbage can in the car. "Feel like the Ancient Mariner," grumbled the m. of the h. "Oh, no, you don't, dearie," I soothed him. "His albatross was tied around his neck." Anyway, I'll bet he's the first man who ever went home from his vacation with a garbage can.

▭

Not far from its dilapidated livery barns, brick houses and weed-grown switch tracks is a splendid modern swimming pool in Marion, where two guards give free daily lessons. The small fee required to splash about in the pool must make incalculable returns thru the town's youth. After all, I prefer the brown, bare limbed nymphs that dive, duck and turn somersaults in the pool to the wasp-waisted ladies of my fancy who elegantly gather foamy skirts about them as they float down the front steps on their way to a buggy ride.

▭

"Look it, mom!" says the small boy, hitting the water valiantly off a sit flat. "Swell!" I applaud. The Girl-Who-Is-Part-of-the-family swims half way across the pool, and the day we came she was even afraid to duck. Newer, ruddier tans cover more area. Brown bodies tumble and leap in perfect freedom. Appetites make 10-cent milk disappear with unheard-of rapidity. What a lovely vacation we've had—savoring the dignity of the past and coloring ourselves with the exuberance of the brisk present.

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Sabbath School Lesson

By HENRY WALLACE

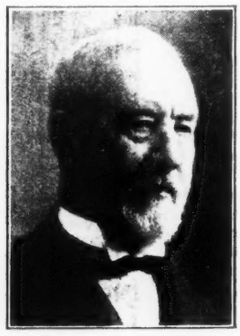
Turning to the Gentiles

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for September 6, 1936. Acts, 14: 8-13, 19, 20; Romans, 10: 8-13.)

FROM Antioch, Paul and Barnabas went ninety miles southeast to Iconium, and from there to Lystar. There was no synagogue here, but evidently a few Jews. The rest of the population were heathens. At the gate of the city, there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, the chief of the pagan gods, which the Greeks were in the habit of calling "the father of the gods."

Paul and Barnabas met the people in their parks or their places of public resort and preached, doubtless as at Antioch, and, as Paul wrote to the Romans, presenting the ever living truth from the standpoint of natural religion, and gradually reaching forward to the greater doctrine of God, the Supreme, the Creator and the Ruler of nature. (In regard to this line of teaching, see verses 15, 16 and 17 of the lesson; also Acts, 17: 22-31; Romans, 3: 21-31.)

In discussing any subject with the aim of bringing others to our view and not for the mere purpose of argument, we must always go back until we reach some common ground — and with these people and Paul the only common ground was the work of God in nature. What they called Jupiter Paul called God.



"Uncle Henry" Wallace

On one of the occasions there was one especially interested spectator, a born cripple, and evidently well known. Paul noticed his earnest gaze, studied the workings of his mind, and, perceiving that he had faith to be healed, fixed a penetrating gaze on him, and abruptly, in the course of his sermon pointing to him said in a loud voice: "Stand upright on thy feet." The effect was electrical both on the man and on the audience. The man leaped and ran, and the audience went wild.

Everybody was amazed. After that matter had been talked over for a few hours, there was but one conclusion, namely, that the power by which this was done was from the gods and that these men must be the incarnation of their own gods.

There was a tradition ages before this that the gods appeared in human form about their temples while invisible elsewhere. Jupiter, under whose care Lystra was, was always represented in these appearances as attended by Mercury, his eloquent interpreter. The poet Ovid, and other poets as well, had told long before of the appearance of Jupiter and Mercury in this very region of Asia Minor. The conclusion, therefore, became fixed that Paul, the eloquent orator, was none other than Mercury and that the aged, dignified and benevolent looking Barnabas was none other than the incarnation of Jupiter, the father of the gods and men.

The rest followed as a matter of course. The high priest of the temple, whether he believed it or not, would be only too glad to have the people believe that Jupiter visited the city of which his temple was the shrine, and in due time a procession was formed with oxen garlanded for sacrifice and attended by priests in the lead, followed by an excited multitude, and wended its way, not to the temple but to the boarding house of the apostles, prepared to do sacrifice unto them as to the gods themselves.

It does not appear that the apostles knew of these preparations. These people in their excitement cried out in their own barbarian language, the language Lycaonia. Paul had evidently spoken in Greek, the language of business. There is a fine touch of human nature here. When under deep emotion, the Irishman will go back to the dialect of his boyhood; so will the German and the Swede to the language of their youth. The aged United Presbyterian when on his deathbed will quote the old version of the Psalms instead of the new. Paul and Barnabas were, therefore, surprised, horrified and shocked when coming to the door of their stopping place they refused to permit the procession to enter, exclaiming: "Why do ye these things? We are also men of like passions with you." Continuing, Paul tells them of the living God, the Creator of all things, that Somebody made this world, the Somebody was running it, and in doing so revealed his eternal Godhead, that the sunshine and the rainfall, giving crop season after season, showed His continual watchfulness over His children. He in the past had given to all of them this evidence of His being and His providential care. It was this God whom they preached. Even with this frank declaration of their humanity it was with difficulty that they prevented the sacrifice.

The tiding of all this would soon spread along the beaten path of travel to Iconium and even to Antioch. The old enemies of Paul and Barnabas followed them. They, of course, could not deny the miracle of the healing of the lame man, but they would doubtless say, as their brethren did at Jerusalem, concerning Jesus Himself, that they were dangerous fellows in league with evil spirits, uncanny folk whom it was not safe to have about the city, and the result was a mob which stoned Paul, and threw his body outside the city as an unclean thing, and left him for dead.

Paul was not dead. He arose and with Barnabas went on to Derbe. They then retraced their route and went back to Antioch, confirming the faith of the believers.

(Romans) Always after Paul met Christ on the road to Damascus he preached Christ and Him crucified. He admitted that he had persecuted the followers of Jesus, but insisted that he had done it in all good conscience. He was as diligent thereafter in trying to persuade others to accept Christ as their Savior as he had formerly been in persecuting those who professed to follow Him. His was a positive belief, as shown by his testimony in person as well as by his letters, and also by his life.

Altho Paul's theme was always the same, the crucified and risen Christ, his method of approach to different groups and churches varied according to the time and the place. In this passage from Romans, he tells them that "The Word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart." We believe with the heart, but "with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." If we have faith, naturally we will confess our belief. As in other places, Paul stresses here the fact that salvation is neither to the Jew nor

(Continued on page 14)

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"Pass the Pickles, Please!"

"PLEASE pass the pickles!" will be heard at almost every meal if down in the fruit cellar there are rows of tempting jars, holding rich green, sweet-sours, juicy, amber dills, yellow mustards and a collection of interesting and spicy ground-together mixtures. Flavored with sugar and spice, vinegar and salt, pickles add just the right zest to hearty meals, and are almost necessary to the success of the light lunch of sandwiches served at parties, or when friends stop in, or to pack in school lunches.

In many cook books there are favorite pickle recipes which are used over and over, delighting all. No need to try to improve on these old favorites, but there might be a word said about the ingredients used in making pickles.

Packed Completely Fresh

First, the cucumber, onion, pepper or whatever green vegetable must be freshly picked and whisked into the jars before it has lost one bit of freshness. This goes a long way to insure pickles that will not shrivel.

Secondly, the spices must be absolutely fresh. Spice wholesalers warn us that the tang and flavor of spices depend on a volatile oil which does not last forever. If you've carried over spices from last year, that are not in air-tight containers, better insure pickle success by throwing them away and buying fresh to start the season with. Many flavorless or unpleasant flavored pickles may be traced to aged spices that have lost most of their power to impart good flavors.

Thirdly, give a thought to the strength of your vinegar and salt. A too strong or too weak solution can ruin good pickles. Iodized salt is not best for pickles; stock or dairy salt is better. Mineral deposits that sometimes form in the bottom of the pickle jar may be traced back to the use of salt and iodized water. As a choice between white and cider vinegar the choice is whether you want light or dark pickles. The cider vinegar makes the darker pickle. Likewise with brown and white sugar, altho the brown sugar imparts some flavor.

Quantity Dill Pickles

Have ready a clean 15 or 50-gallon vinegar cask. Place a bundle of green dill with seeds full grown in bottom of cask, after head has been removed by taking off two top hoops. There should be enough dill to cover the bottom. Then fill to the bung with clean cucumbers. Cover with a layer of dill and a layer of grape leaves and fill with cucumbers. On top place a final layer of dill and replace head.

Lay cask on side with bung up and fill with brine made of two pounds of salt to twelve quarts of water. We use any good grade stock salt. Replace bung and place cask in shade. In two or three days, the cucumbers will start working or souring. Every morning remove bung and let air out till they stop working, then put bung in tight. If any brine is lost, refill with half-strength brine, as cask must be kept full of brine. In six weeks the pickles should be dark amber in color and ready to eat.

Pack in two-quart jars, cover with brine, and put in basement, and you have pickles for a year. If you want a different kind, freshen them and cover with a syrup made of one cup each of water, vinegar, sugar and one teaspoon of mixed spices. Let stand for a week.

Simple Dill Pickles

Pick and wash medium sized cucumbers and pack into fruit jars. Take one heaping tablespoon of salt to a quart of pickles; one large head of dill; fill jar with cold water and seal. These pickles never fail to be firm and crisp.

Open Jar Sweet Pickles

Take a three-gallon jar. Use one gallon of cider vinegar, one pint of salt, two pints of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of alum, one quart of horseradish roots, one package each of ground mustard, white mustard seed, celery seed and pickling spices. A handful of grape leaves for the top. Pick and wash cucumbers and wipe dry. Put in vinegar solution, cover and weight down. Add cucumbers each day as picked. When jar is full, leave a week or ten days before using. Put in a cool place and they will keep wonderfully until used.

Mustard Pickles

One pint each of cucumbers, cauliflower, green tomatoes, pickling onions and carrots, two green and two red peppers. Soak all vegetables (which have been cut in convenient pieces) overnight in a brine made of one cup of salt to a gallon of water. Drain and soak in clear water three hours. Drain, cover with vinegar and water (half and half), let stand one hour and heat to simmering point.

Make a dressing of the following: One-half cup of sugar, four tablespoons of flour, four tablespoons of powdered mustard, one-half tablespoon of turmeric powder, one teaspoon of celery salt, four cups of hot vinegar. Mix dry ingredients and add hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make a smooth paste. Cook mixture in double boiler till sauce thickens.

Drain vegetables, pour mustard dressing over them while they are still hot and simmer for ten minutes. Pack into hot, clean jars and seal immediately. Store in a cool place.

Prize Winning Relish

Twenty-four large cucumbers, six small onions. Chop together, sprinkle with salt. Let stand for one hour and then drain. Add the following and scald thru, not allowing to boil: Three cups of vinegar, one and one-half cups of sugar, one teaspoon each of turmeric, celery seed, ginger, white mustard seed, black pepper and cinnamon buds. Put in sterilized jars and seal immediately.

"Tutti Fruiti" Pickles

Boil one gallon of sharp vinegar, two ounces of salt, one ounce each of whole cloves, mace, black and white pepper corns, and a small clove of garlic (garlic may be omitted). Pour all into a three-gallon stone crock and add vegetables as they are available. They may include tiny cucumbers, baby carrots, flowerets of cauliflower, small green tomatoes or tiny red or green peppers. Soak each addition of vegetables for two or three hours, then drain. Be sure that the vinegar covers. When done, drain off vinegar, pack pickles into jars, heat vinegar, fill and seal.

Watermelon Pickles

Cut the rind of the watermelon into short strips, about one inch in width. Cut away the green skin and the pink portion inside. Soak for three or four hours in a weak brine, which is made by dissolving one-half cup of salt in a quart of water. At the end of that time, drain the rind well and rinse with cold water.

Make a syrup by boiling together four cups of sugar, one cup of vinegar, one quart of water, one tablespoon each of whole cloves, allspice and a stick of cinnamon. Add the melon and boil rapidly for ten minutes. Remove from the stove and let stand overnight. In the morning, dip the melon out of the syrup and boil the syrup until it is thick enough to coat a silver spoon. Add melon and cook slowly for one hour, or until tender. Pack into clean, hot jars. Use an enamelware kettle and do not cover at any time. The spices may be tied in a cheesecloth bag and taken out when pickles are put in jars.

Pumpkin as a Vegetable

OF COURSE, you will make some pumpkin pies this fall and winter, but don't overlook the fact that pumpkins and squashes are among the best vegetables you can put on the table, both for flavor and food value. Like many yellow fleshed vegetables, they are rich in vitamin A, says the United States Bureau of Home Economics. This is the vitamin that builds up resistance to infections, maintains vitality and stimulates growth.

Baked pumpkin or squash, on the "half shell," probably leads the list for fine flavor. Cut in pieces suitable for individual portions, leaving the rind on, but scraping out the seeds and pulp. Place rind side down in a baking pan and season with salt, pepper and butter, or other fat. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour, or until tender. Toward the last, remove the cover and let the pieces brown slightly on top. Use broiling oven if necessary.

For mashed squash or pumpkin, steam the pieces if possible in preference to boiling. This takes a little longer—forty to fifty minutes if the flesh is hard—but the flavor is finer. If you must cook the pumpkin or squash in water, use as little as possible and cook the pulp as dry as you can. In either case, pare and cut in small pieces. If you are going to mash the pulp, you can put the raw pumpkin or squash thru the food grinder and then cook it. Mash and season with butter, salt and pepper. If you like it, add a little sugar. The mashed pumpkin or squash will be extra good if you pile it into a baking dish, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and fine bread crumbs and heat it until the cheese is melted.

Pumpkin or squash custard, like carrot, turnip or corn custard, is almost a meal in itself. With a salad and some fruit you have a good Sunday night supper combination.

Beat two eggs slightly and add a pint of mashed pumpkin (cooked or canned, one-half cup of milk, one teaspoon of salt and one-eighth teaspoon each of pepper, cinnamon and mace. Pour into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about an hour, or until set in the center. Or bake in individual custard cups for a shorter time. To vary the flavor, omit the cinnamon and mace and sprinkle the top of the custard with grated cheese before baking. Pumpkin custard is particularly good served with ham or cold meat.

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4 tablespoons shortening
2/3 cup Milk

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1/2 cup dates chopped
1/2 cup raisins
1/3 cup nuts
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4 tablespoons soft butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon

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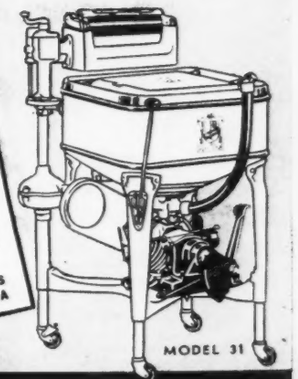

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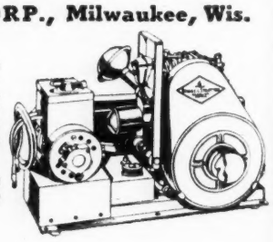

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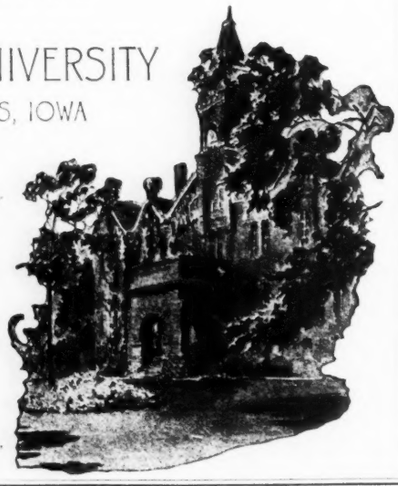

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Sabbath School Lesson

(Continued from page 12)

to the Gentile, but the way is open to all who seek it. Thru the prayer of faith, every one can reach the ear of God. "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Paul's teaching in this seems to be very plain, applying to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews, and to every age: Sincere faith, earnest prayer, confession of Christ as the Savior.

The Council in Jerusalem

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for September 13, 1936. Acts, 15:22-29; Galations, 2:1, 2, 9, 10.)

IN the lesson of Acts, 10, we have seen the extraordinary means necessary to show Peter that he should preach the gospel to a Roman officer and Gentile, and in Acts, 11, we have seen how difficult it was for Peter to justify himself to the brethren at Jerusalem for holding fellowship with Gentile Christians. Then the charge was not that he had preached the gospel to them, but that he had eaten with them, sat down at the same table with them. All the world over, when you invite men to your table, it involves some sort of social equality. And Peter had eaten with a Roman, a Gentile! How horrible that was! We have seen the broad ground on which Peter justifies himself, namely, that God had recognized them by giving them the Holy Ghost as well as us.

The church at Jerusalem was satisfied for the time being. When the church at Antioch was established, Barnabas had been sent to see that everything was done right. He was satisfied, and this again quieted the church at Jerusalem. But things had changed. Paul and Barnabas had gone on a long missionary journey, occupying at least a year, perhaps two. Churches had been organized in many different places. Great numbers of Gentiles had been received. The orthodox Jews at Jerusalem now began to fear that the orthodox element would be entirely swallowed by this heathen horde, and that the founders of the church would lose their prestige and authority. This was the worst of it.

And so some time after the return of Paul and Barnabas from Antioch certain men, Christians of course, came down from Judea and taught the brethren: "Except ye be circumsized after the custom of Moses, ye can not be saved." This brought up once more the question whether in order to be a Christian a man must become a Jew; in other words, whether Christianity was a world-wide religion or merely a sect of the Jews.

This last Paul would not for a moment admit. He and Barnabas had no small disputing with the others on this vital point. The church at Antioch was divided, altho the majority was evidently with Paul. Jerusalem was still regarded as the mother church, and so it was determined to send a delegation to Jerusalem to determine this most important of all questions at that time, the status or standing of the Gentiles in the Christian church. Certain others went with them, of whom one was a Gentile, a sample of the Jewish converts.

Paul first held private interviews with Peter, James and John, "who were reputed to be pillars." (Galations, 2:9.) Prudence demanded this; for both Paul and Barnabas were under public suspicion. When all was ready, a great meeting of the whole church was called, afterward known as the council at Jerusalem.

Four speakers are mentioned, and we have quite full notes of the remarks of two of them. First, of Peter, who sided with Paul. He took the ground that these late converts were not the first, "that a good while ago" he himself had received Cornelius; that he had begun the work; Paul had merely carried it on; that the reception of the Holy Ghost by the Gentile should settle the matter once for all; that really it was a great deliverance to be free from the Jewish yoke which neither they nor their fathers had been able to bear; and that it was a great thing to know that by believing in Christ, both Jew and Gentile could be saved. Neither could be saved in any other way. Then Paul and Barnabas told of the mighty work of grace in the hearts of the Gentiles, of which they had been witnesses, and of all the sufferings they had personally endured.

At the last James gave his views, and his word decided the matter; for everybody believed in James. The Jews believed in him; for in all his outward life he lived as the strictest of them. He proposed that they put no unnecessary burden on these new converts, but ask them for their own good as well as the peace of the church, to abstain from certain things embodied in the decree which is the special subject of this lesson.

And to this, the great majority agreed. It was agreed first to put the opinion of the church in writing and send Barnabas and Silas, two of their leading men, to testify as to its correctness and to explain it more fully (verse 22). Next, they recognized these Gentile as brethren and recognized also the validity of the eldership which they had chosen (verse 23). Next they repudiated the men who raised the suggestion of circumcision as having no authority from the church, but speaking from their own responsibility, and going still farther, they charged them with subverting the souls of the Gentile converts (verse 24). They vouched for Barnabas and Paul as beloved brethren whose sincerity had been evidenced by risking their lives time and again. They then asked these Gentiles to do four things: "Abstain from things sacrificed to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication."

Of Great Importance

The first was of great importance to new converts living near Paphos, in Antioch, two of the noted heathen sanctuaries, where in connection with idol feast there was always the most shameless debauchery and licentiousness. This was most helpful to these Gentile Christians, as it served as a shield to them from the greatest of temptations. At the same time, this would be a noted concession to Jewish feelings.

The abstaining from things which had been strangled was likewise a concession to the Jewish brethren. The flesh of things that had been strangled was a delicacy in the view of many of the Gentiles, while to the Jew it was an abomination. They could not therefore join in fellowing at meals unless the Gentile gave it up, which he was urged to do. It was but a delicacy to the Gentile, but a principle to the Jew.

Finally, they were directed to at all times keep themselves from licentiousness, the besetting sin of all heathen nations.

This decree settled for all time the great principle that man is not justified by the law, by the observance of form either Jewish or Christian, nor even by good work, but by personal faith and trust in Jesus of Nazareth. The spirit established on broad grounds the brotherhood of man, the absolute equality before God and in the Christian church of every sincere believer. Incidentally, it established Paul's independent mission. It recogized him as the apostle of the Gentiles and made of him a pillar in that branch of the church, as James, Peter and John were made pillars in the Jewish branches; two branches, but one tree. (In Galatians, 2, will be found Paul's own account of the council.

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The Poultry

Changes in Rations

With the price of corn advancing, the poultry raiser may be confronted with the necessity of substituting other grains in the ration in order to economize. Ordinarily, yellow corn constitutes more than half of the ration. When other grains are cheaper, it is advisable to substitute these grains, and this may be done without impairing the efficiency of the ration.

The Missouri experiment station recommends the following complete daily ration for 100 hens: Yellow corn, 10 pounds; other grains, 5; bran, 2; shorts, 2; yellow corn meal, 2; meat scraps, 1½ pounds. In this ration, the proportion of corn may be decreased, using ground wheat or barley instead.

The following typical laying mash mixtures are suggested: Ground yellow corn, 100 pounds; ground barley, 100; ground wheat, 100; heavy ground oats, 100; meat scraps, 100; salt 5. Still another mixture might include these: Ground barley, 200 pounds; ground heavy oats, 200; shorts, 165; alfalfa meal, 35; meat scraps, 150; salt, 7.

A constant supply of water and oyster shell is also necessary for economical production. If milk is kept before the hens, the meat scraps may be reduced one-half in the mash mixture.

Care of Eggs in Stores

The Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, embracing producers and marketing agencies in the New England area, has adopted suggestions which can well be considered by retailers in Iowa. The "Suggestions for the Retailer" are:

"Keep eggs cool—incubation starts at slightly above 60 degrees, and eggs can be maintained in your hands at around 50 degrees; keep eggs from excessive moisture; keep them free from penetrating odors; display eggs in a manner that will not injure their quality; move stock at least twice a week; use egg cartons for delivery."

Adopt a standard of quality for the eggs you sell. A suggestion in line with present trends is to label retail eggs of various qualities, A, B and C grades, in line with the United States standard of Specials, Extras and Standards.

There is no state law requiring the sale of eggs on grade in Iowa, such as is found in many states. The state department of agriculture, however, has suggested grades which may be used by retailers if they so desire.

Vitamin A Shortage

Unthriftiness in the poultry flock may be due to lack of green feed, a consequence of the dry weather. The specific deficiency is vitamin A, usually obtained from grasses, legumes, some vegetables and yellow corn. A lack of green feed may be remedied by seeding grains for fall range and by feeding leaves of alfalfa or other well cured legumes. Milk, cod-liver oil, carrots and cabbage also will supply vitamin A.

Iowa Birds Abroad

Communication has been received from the World Poultry Congress, which is being held this year at Leipzig, in Germany, that a pen of White Wyandottes, of which C. Edwin Holmes, of Woodbury county, Iowa, was the owner, were sold at the top price of any birds in the show, at the close of the congress. The new owner of the pen shipped them to Hungary.

While they were on exhibition, the hens attracted attention by laying eggs every day.

Mr. Holmes is president of Iowa Master Breeders, Inc.

POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

How to Combat Worms in Poultry

THERE is perhaps no greater all-year-'round problem in raising poultry than worms. And right now, in particular, worms are the cause of more concern than any other one thing with which the poultry raiser has to contend. For worms not only hold back the development of the birds, but make them susceptible to many diseases as well.

In the first place, worms cause the birds to become unthrifty, making them waste much of the feed that would ordinarily go to build firm, sound bodies and large eggs. Not only that, but worms actually cause the birds to lose flesh, keep them from developing properly, and lower their vitality, so that your flock becomes more susceptible to colds, roup, fowl cholera, typhoid and other serious diseases. Furthermore, wormy birds are apt to go blind, or become lame or paralyzed. In any event, the damage caused by worms can easily ruin what might otherwise be a profitable flock.

How to Worm Your Flock

The earlier you worm your flock, the greater will be your chances of making the profits you deserve. If you haven't already wormed your birds, do so at once. Either the flock treatment or the individual treatment may be used. The latter method calls for Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps.

You can depend on Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps with complete confidence, because it supplies the ingredients that are recognized by authorities as most effective: Nicotine for round worms; Kamala for tapes. With Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps these drugs are distributed evenly throughout the intestines—particularly in the first and middle part where most worms are located. Dr. Salsbury's Caps are especially easy on the birds, easy to give and economical.

For Flock Treatment.

Because of its convenience, many poultry raisers prefer the flock treatment, for growing stock as well as for hens in heavy production. In this case, Avi-Tone is recommended, because it not only gets the round worms but acts as a conditioner as well, improving the birds' appetite, aiding digestion, and helping to build up strength and vitality.

Avi-Tone comes in powder form, and is easy to mix with wet or dry mash. All you need do is to feed your birds all they will eat of the medicated mash for five successive days. And because Avi-Tone is 100 per cent medicine with no fillers, you can feed it with complete assurance of satisfactory results.

Prevent Roup and Colds

It is a wise precaution to vaccinate your birds now in order to ward off roup and colds this winter. You'll find Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin particularly effective. It is scientifically prepared under U. S. Government license, and provides highest immunizing power.

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You'll want a copy of "First Aid to Growing Flocks," a new, 16-page illustrated booklet containing a wealth of valuable information on worming, vaccination, and proper care of your birds. Get a FREE copy at once from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. If you do not know who he is, write to us. We'll send you his name, together with a copy of this helpful booklet.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

Your local Dr. Salsbury dealer carries the above preparations. Ask for them by name. Prices: Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps: Pullet Size, 100 caps for 90c; Adult Size, 100 caps for $1.35. Larger quantities at lower prices. Avi-Tone, 6 lbs. for $2.00. Mixed Bacterin, 250 doses for $1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. No. 4.

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WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS AT

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From Two of the Leading Herds in the State of Nebraska

Floyd T. Brown, Stamford and M. H. Haskins & Son, Republican City

There will be 12 bulls and 38 females sold. Fifteen cows have calves at foot and many are close to calving to the service of as good bulls as are in the state of Nebraska. When L. E. Crews, Haigler, Nebraska, bought Edellyn Premier he did more to improve the breed in his state than had been done for many years. The blood of Edellyn Premier has advanced the breed in many sections of America. This sale offering contains 25 close descendants of this great sire.

The F. T. Brown offering consists of 37 selected females and five bulls. The females are all of breeding age. Fifteen of them have calves at foot, most of them by Proud Advocate 1789673. He is a burly, wide-headed, thick, blocky bull, a good sire and a son of Tomson Bros.' noted Proud Archer. His dam, Agatha 123d, is from Tomson's best producing family.

Most of the cows and heifers are now in calf to the service of Browndale Memory 1826793. He is an ideal Shorthorn bull, the best ever bred in the Brown herd. He has the right type, lots of character, quality, and rich color. His sire is Royal Premium by Royal Flush by Edellyn Premier and he is destined to become known as one of the outstanding bulls of the breed.

Among these females are members of the Clara, Clipper, Augusta, Jilt, Lady Ann, Lovely, Avalanche, Missie, Orange Blossom, Queen of Rothes, Rosewood, Rosemary, and Mayflower families. They have none but good bulls in their pedigrees and they constitute as desirable breeding as will be found in any sale offering. You will wish to have and to keep the catalog of this sale. Send for it.

M. H. Haskins & Son are selling seven bulls, four roan and three red, all by his great sire, Royal Seal 1638803. Royal Seal is a son of Edellyn Premier and one of his best sons. He is a good dark roan and his calves invariably are of the best color and, what is more important, are of the thick, low set compact type with an abundance of quality. These bulls range in age from 12 to 20 months and are fit to show and have the breeding to make impressive herd bulls.

This is one of the best bred offerings of Shorthorns that will be sold in the state of Iowa this fall. Write for catalog at once and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 6th Ave., Sioux City, Ia.

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M. T. White, Fieldman for Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead

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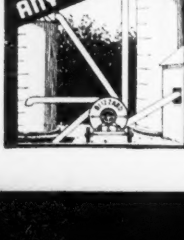

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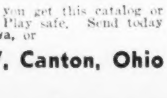

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Livestock News

One of the important Shorthorn sales this fall will be that of Bryan Bros., Red Wing, Minn., September 14. The herd was founded many years ago by the late A. C. Bryan, and is one of the leading herds in Minnesota. The herd was established with the foundation of a few top well bred Scotch cows, displaying quality, all with neat, uniform heads, level lines, deep bodied and short legged, which produced prime beef and at the same time gave a good flow of milk. These splendid foundation females have always been mated with the best bulls obtainable, hence, they make up one of the desirable herds of today. Helfred Masterpiece, a roan three-year-old by the noted Sni-A-Bar Golden Ring, is one of the chief herd bulls. He will be sold in the sale. A real tried sire for some one. There is also another desirable tried sire cataloged and two choice two-year-old bulls and six coming a year old. About 12 cows with big, lusty calves are listed, and 24 dependable young breeding matrons and heifers forward in calf to first class sires with six open heifers which make up the total sale number. The size of the herd is being reduced, hence many of the best are included, which take in two desirable herd sires. Plan to attend, ask for the free catalog, and please mention this publication.

One of the earlier Shorthorn sales that will be made in the state of Iowa this fall will be that of Floyd T. Brown, of Stamford, Neb., and M. H. Haskins & Son, Republican City, Neb., and it will be held at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on September 21. They are selling 50 head in the sale—12 bulls and 38 females. Floyd Brown is selling 37 head of very choice females and five bulls in this sale, and he is selling some splendid cattle. He made a sale last fall at Sioux City, and his cattle were well received and did well for those who bought them. He comes back again this fall with an even better offering. The most of his cows are in calf to Browndale Memory, one of the bet bulls he has ever owned. He is also selling five nice serviceable young bulls. M. H. Haskins & Son are selling seven very choice bulls by their great herd bull, Royal Seal, he by the great Edellyn Premier, and these will all make good herd bulls. There are four roans and three reds in their offering, and breeders are going to like them on sale day. Write Will Johnson, 3709 Sixth avenue, Sioux City, Iowa, for catalog, as he is managing the sale, and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead when asking for it.

Stocker and feeder buyers will be interested in the twelfth annual public auction of high class stocker and feeder cattle offered by Oswald Strand, of Manly, Iowa, Thursday, September 10, when 2,500 head of good quality feeder cattle will pass thru the auction ring and farmers and cattle men will make their selections and set the price paid for them. Mr. Strand has built up an enviable reputation in this business, and is well known for his square dealing and honest business methods. Each year he has always presented the cattle in a straightforward manner to the buyers, and has always been satisfied with the results of his auctions. Our best farmers and stock men prefer to buy good quality feeding cattle in this manner, and take them direct to their feed lots. All cattle are weighed sale day and guaranteed weights given with each lot sold. Elsewhere in this issue you will note the half page announcing in detail the number of head and estimated weights of the cattle offered by Mr. Strand. This is an advantage to those interested in certain weights of cattle, because Mr. Strand does not have to advertise something he does not have. Read his announcement in this issue and plan to attend this big auction if interested in the best quality feeder cattle to be sold this season.

George Lippold, Jr., Avoca, Iowa, has 85 good spring pigs, and we do not believe he has ever had a better crop of Hampshire pigs on his place at this season of the year. They are sired by Bell Boy, a son of the great Peter Pan, and quite a number by Vermillion Castle. He also has a number by Idealist and a few good fall boars by old Peter Pan. He will have about 40 good boars for the trade the coming fall, and he says he will sell them at private treaty. If you want a good, well bred Hampshire boar, remember that George Lippold is looking for you to come and see him.

A. R. Fennern, Avoca, Iowa, has a splendid red two-year-old Shorthorn bull for sale, along with six nice yearlings. He will make you a good proposition on one of these bulls if you will only go and see him. He is short of feed and has some real herd bull propositions. Please mention this paper.

Held Bros., Hinton, Iowa, are advertising some outstanding young Scotch bulls for sale that are good enough to be herd headers. Their prices are right on these bulls if they are taken soon.

Some splendid Scotch heifers and a number of cows are offered for sale by that well known Shorthorn breeders, L. C. Oloff, Ioton, Iowa. He is offering some real bargains in these heifers.

Gust Carlson, Emmetsburg, Iowa, has 100 tons of nice oat straw for sale. If you want straw, go and see him. He will sell you what you want. Please mention this paper.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MONDAY, SEPT. 28th

85 choice spring boars and gilts, by the top boars and out of the top sows of the breed. Also 15 bred sows. Auctioneer Chas. Taylor.

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16 extra choice bred sows and gilts, also [illegible] boars, by THE ACE, PERFECT BALANCE [illegible] ACE OF DIAMONDS. Best of blood lines. [illegible] to sell.

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Sired by Bell Boy, one of the best sons of Peter Pan, also of Vermillion Castle and Idealist. A [illegible] by old Peter Pan. These are the best boars I [illegible] ever raised. Many herd boar prospects. Prices reasonable. Will ship C. O. D.

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Bred sows, boars and younger stock for sale. Reasonable.

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I am offering for sale 20 head of the best Angus bulls that are to be found in the state of Iowa. Choicest breeding. Blackcaps and Ericas. Some real herd bull propositions. Mention this paper.

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We are offering 12 of the best Angus [illegible] bulls that are to be found in the west. 14 to 22 months old. Sired by our great bull [illegible] 33d. Mention this paper.

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Dark, curly-coated, heavy-boned, low-set registered Hereford cows and heifers, some with calves by side and others heavy springers to calve soon. [illegible] breeding and not high priced. Also yearling and two-year-old bulls.

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Dropped December, 1935—Tattoo N 35. [illegible] color. Well grown. Recorded 2 yr. old dam produced 243 lbs. butterfat in 193 days—still going. Sire of calf Vive's Queen's Alfred 307843. Has Iowa C. T. A. index 609 lbs. butterfat. Price $[illegible] F. O. B. on first wire or check. Herd Bang and T. B. tested.

J. J. Newlin, Grimes, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORNS

BREEDER OF MILKING SHORTHORNS for over 40 years. The choicest American and Clay and Bates and imported breeding with excellent [illegible] ancestry. A choice line of bulls from 2 to 16 months old. Prices reasonable. Also White Collie puppies. Founder of the Peerless Herd.

JOHN LOGSDON DECORAH, IOWA

HORSES AND JACKS

FARCEUR BELGIANS

STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. Oakdale Farceur, the greatest breeding son of Farceur, heads our stud. Our Belgians are noted for their quality, size and substance. Visitors welcome.

C. G. GOOD & SON OGDEN, IOWA

Registered Belgian Stallions

Two, three and four-year-old sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans, in good breeding condition and not high in price. 50 miles south of Des Moines.

FRED CHANDLER CHARITON, IOWA

SHEEP

50 HAMPSHIRE RAMS

High-class rams of championship blood lines. The widest selection in the middle west. Great individuals, with show and breeding records back of them. Priced reasonable.

SUNSET KNOLL FARM R. 3. AMES IOWA

L. T. Holbert, Manager

For Sale

Registered Hampshire rams. Foundation stock from Iowa State College.

ARMSTRONG FARM DUNNELL, MINN.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS

A.W. THOMPSON

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Selling for the leading breeders of America. Write early for dates.

2300 HARWOOD ST. LINCOLN, NEBR.

M. H. CRUISE

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Making sales for all leading breeders. Thoroughly posted on all breeds. Also land sales. Write for terms and dates. Address

M. H. CRUISE, 4823 Webster St., OMAHA, NEB.

Livestock Fieldmen

M. T. White, 604 N. 40th St., Omaha, Neb. Phone Walnut 1056.

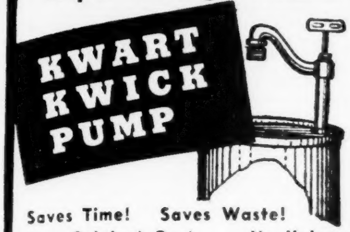
J. E. Halsey, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa; Res. Phone, 7-187[illegible]

The last pages for livestock advertising go to press Wednesday morning, the week previous, ten days in advance of date of issue. Forms for our next issue, September 12, close Wednesday morning, September 2.

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper.

Triple Savings With a

KWART KWICK PUMP

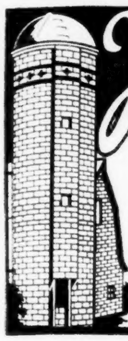


Saves Time! Saves Waste!
Low Original Cost . . . No Upkeep.

Stop juggling heavy barrels . . . stop wasting valuable gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oil . . . buy a KWART KWICK Barrel PUMP. Smooth, even stroke delivers any liquid from top of any size barrel. ALL METAL construction . . . NO LEATHER built to last a lifetime. Every farm should have one of these handy, low-priced KWART KWICK Barrel PUMPS. Ask your dealer or write Dept. W today. No obligation.

DEALERS: Write for proposition.

VIKING PUMP CO. Cedar Falls, Ia.



Irontile SILOS

STILL SAVE YOUR CROP WITH AN IRONTILE SILO

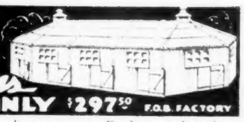
Dry Corn Fodder Can Be Converted into Good Ensilage by Adding Water, thus allowing you to fill your new silo at a Later Date. Experienced Construction Crews Available to build you a Permanent Irontile Silo yet this year.

See Our Exhibit at Machinery Hall, Iowa State Fair.

If you are interested in building a Silo yet this year write us at once.

ADEL CLAY PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 1, Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

HOG HOUSE Bargains



18x37 Ft.-ONLY $297.50 F.O.B. FACTORY

Completely factory built in sections—Easily moved to clean new ground—Solves the diseased HOG LOT problem—Your Fir Siding sections come painted, the roofing and hardware is on, easily bolted together—Built and trussed to stand hard farm use. Write for free circular—other sizes.

GREEN GABLE BUILDERS Onawa, Iowa

MILKING MACHINES
ELECTRIC MILK COOLERS
RUBBER GOODS & PARTS

EMPIRE

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE, Inc.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
or ELGIN, ILLINOIS

If You Need a Good Boar

Farmers who need a good boar or gilt or first class individuals of either sex in draft horses, beef or dairy breeds will find the leading breeders listed in these pages and offering surplus stock. Make our columns your guide when buying.

If you do not find in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead what you want to buy, advise us and we will gladly give you names of reliable firms that can take care of your needs. Address

Livestock Advertising Department

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead
Des Moines, Iowa

Future Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Oct. 8—Mercer County Angus Breeders Sale, Aledo, Ill.; Hugh McWhorter, Secretary.
Oct. 15—Strathmore Farms, Webster City, Iowa.
Dec. 7—W. A. Kirschbaum, Defiance, Iowa (sale at Harlan, Iowa).

BROWN SWISS

Sept. 24—Brown Swiss Breeders' Sale, Independence, Iowa; Arthur A. Satterlee, Sale Mgr.
Nov. 13—Quality Brown Swiss Sale, St. Charles, Ill. V. B. Vye, Mgr., Waukesha, Wis.

HEREFORDS

Sept. 22—Ellis J. Cornick, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Oct. 10—(Polled) Fred Metzger, Larchwood, Iowa.
Nov. 9—C. A. Tow, Dysart, Iowa.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Nov. 24—National Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Des Moines. B. O. Gammon, Secy., Old Colony Bldg.

SHORTHORNS

Sept. 14—Bryan Bros., Red Wing, Minn.
Sept. 21—F. T. Brown, Stamford, Neb., and M. H. Haskins & Son, Republican City, Neb. Sale at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Oct. 5—H. K. Owens, Homestead, Iowa.
Oct. 6—J. L. Reece, New Providence, Ia.
Oct. 7—Breeders Fall Sale, Webster City, Iowa; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Oct. 16—Helfred Farms and others (at State Fair grounds, Des Moines, Iowa). Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Oct. 17—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.
Oct. 20—O. A. Sebrank, Danbury, Iowa.
Oct. 22—Illinois Shorthorn Breeders Fall Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 27 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
Nov. 12—Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill.
Nov. 14—Bletz Bros., Dodgeville, Wis.

CHESTER WHITES

Oct. 17—Barber & Powell, Harlan, Iowa.
Oct. 21—H. L. Hinrichs, Newell, Iowa.

DUROC JERSEYS

Oct. 7—M. C. Cramer, Monroe, Iowa.
Oct. 8—J. D. Waltemeyer, Melbourne, Iowa.
Oct. 13—Cara Cameron, Herman, Neb.

HAMPSHIRES

Oct. 8—L. A. Brummeier, Henderson, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

Sept. 22—"Production bred", J. J. Feldman, Breda, Iowa.
Oct. 2—John T. Olson, Storm Lake, Iowa.
Oct. 2—E. C. Forest, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Oct. 12—M. A. Dowling, Valley Junction, Iowa.
Oct. 17—R. F. Frerich, Independence, Iowa.
Oct. 21—L. M. Young, Lenox, Iowa.
Oct. 22—W. A. Stoy, Earlham, Iowa.
Nov. 3—Stadler Ahh, Marcus, Iowa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Sept. 28—Jake J. Gaule, Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 1—Marc M. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.

STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE

Sept. 10—Oswald Strand, Manly, Iowa.

We recently received word from Bruce Potter, stating he has been ill for a short time and will be unable to manage sales for at least a few months. He is now recuperating at Cheyenne, Wyo., and his address is 902 East Seventeenth street. His many friends will be glad to see him back managing sales in the near future. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Holscher Bros., Arcadia, Iowa, are offering some of the best Aberdeen Angus bulls that can be found in the state. Some of these are ready for service and are bred in the purple. If you want one of these, you had better go and see them. When writing them, please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CATTLE SALE

I Will Sell at Public Auction at My Sale Yards at

MANLY, IOWA

Thurs., September 10

Sale Will Start at 12 O'Clock Noon, Sharp

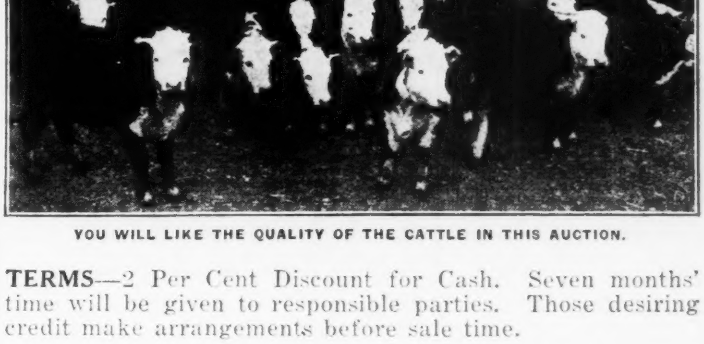
2500 Head of Cattle

All good quality, well bred cattle of beef type. Over 90 per cent of these cattle are good quality range bred **Herefords.** This is the best bunch of cattle I have ever sold. Cattle will be weighed on day of sale and guaranteed weights given with each bunch. COME! Buy at your own price. The price is left entirely to farmers and cattlemen.

150	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 1100
200	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 1000
100	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 900
80	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 850
150	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 800
40	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 750
160	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 700
50	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 650
200	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 600
120	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 550
150	Hereford Steers ________	Wt. 500
50	Hereford Steer Calves___	Wt. 450
50	Hereford Steer Calves___	Wt. 400
40	Hereford Steer Calves___	Wt. 350
100	Hereford Steer Calves___	Wt. 300
80	Hereford Steer Calves___	Wt. 250
80	Hereford Heifers _______	Wt. 600
60	Hereford Heifers _______	Wt. 550
100	Hereford Heifers _______	Wt. 500
40	Hereford Heifer Calves__	Wt. 400
60	Hereford Heifer Calves__	Wt. 350
100	Hereford Heifer Calves__	Wt. 300
80	Hereford Heifer Calves__	Wt. 250
160	Hereford Feeding Cows__	Wt. 800

SALE WILL BE HELD RAIN OR SHINE
In case of rain will be held in new pavilion.

Manly, Iowa, is ten miles north of Mason City. It is located on Highways No. 65 and No. 9. The railroads are the Rock Island, M. & St. L. and Great Western.



YOU WILL LIKE THE QUALITY OF THE CATTLE IN THIS AUCTION.

TERMS—2 Per Cent Discount for Cash. Seven months' time will be given to responsible parties. Those desiring credit make arrangements before sale time.

OSWALD STRAND, Manly, Iowa

Auctioneers: A. W. THOMPSON, Lincoln, Neb., JACK DORSEY and CARL SHEIMO
Clerk, Northwest Savings Bank, Mason City, Iowa. J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

ATLAS REDWOOD TANKS

Greatest tank investment . . . because of longer life and low initial cost! Atlas Tanks are far more satisfactory . . . and yet cost no more than ordinary metal tanks. Will not rot. Made of finest grade clear, all-heart California Redwood. Guaranteed for 20 years—lasts a lifetime! At implement or lumber dealers or we will supply you direct. Write for prices.

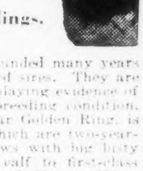
ATLAS TANK MFG. CO.
9th & Farnam Sts. Omaha, Nebr.

NOW COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY TANKS
3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER LIFE

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

(Sale at farm 6 miles west on U. S. 61)

Red Wing, Minn., Mon., Sept. 14th



52 LOTS
12 Cows with Big Calves at Foot.
24 Grand Young Females Forward in Calf.
10 Bulls—2 Herd Bulls—2 Two Year Olds—6 Yearlings.
6 Splendid Open Heifers.

A select draft from one of the leading Minnesota herds, which was founded many years ago with a few top high class females that have been mated to good herd sires. They are uniformly good heads with broad backs, deep bodied and short legged, displaying evidence of excellent milking qualities. Not highly fitted but just good practical breeding condition. HELFRED MASTERPIECE, a dark roan three-year-old son of Sni-A-Bar Golden Ring, is included in the sale. There are two tried and proven sires, two bulls which are two-year-olds and six turning a year old. Real herd bull prospects. Twelve cows with big lusty calves by the herd bulls and twenty-four grand matrons forward in calf to first-class sires. About six attractive open heifers. The families include Duchess of Gloster, Mina, Rose Ladys, Marigolds, Graceful, Marsh Violet, Nonpareil and Mulberrys—best of Scotch breeding. They are good dependable breeding cattle, the sort that will be real Moneymakers. All T. B. and Bang's tested and sold fully guaranteed. Ask for FREE catalog mentioning this publication. Address

BRYAN BROS. RED WING, MINNESOTA

J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

OUR READERS MARKET

The Place to Buy What You Want and Sell What You Have

Rates and Information

Our classified advertising rate, **without display type or illustration,** is 15 cents a word per insertion, for one, two or three insertions; 12 cents a word per insertion where same ad runs four or more consecutive times. **Send full remittance with each order. If advertisement contains less than 14 words, remittance should be for $2.10 for each insertion.**

Count each whole number, initial and sign as a word. Count your name and address as part of the ad. Thus, "F. L. Wires" is counted as three words; "226 West 21st St.," is counted as four words, and "Des Moines, Iowa," is counted as two. "$1" and "$5,432,000" are each counted as one word.

"C. O. D." counts as three words, "R. F. D. 4" counts as four words; "R. 4" as two. **Ads must reach us by Wednesday noon, ten days before issue date.**

If you have not advertised with us recently, be sure to give two references. This is for your own protection. One should be your banker and the other some responsible business man. To avoid delay, send letters of recommendation with your order. Write or print your ad plainly.

For your convenience in figuring, the following table gives the cost of most desirable advertisements for various insertions:

Words	Number of Insertions 1	2	3	4	6
14	$ 2.10	$ 4.20	$ 6.30	$ 6.72	$10.08
21	3.15	6.30	9.45	10.08	15.12
28	4.20	8.40	12.60	13.44	20.16
35	5.25	10.50	15.75	16.80	25.20
42	6.30	12.60	18.90	20.16	30.24
49	7.35	14.70	22.05	23.52	35.28
56	8.40	16.80	25.20	26.88	40.32

AUCTIONEERS

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN $25 TO $100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert Auction School, Box 8, Decatur, Indiana.

EARN $10-$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. Acquire Home Study free. Write American Auction College, Austin, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Missouri.

SARGENT'S INTERNATIONAL AUCTION school. "Famous for Development." September term. Information free. Sioux City, Iowa.

COMMISSION HOUSES

YOUR BROILERS AND OTHER POULTRY, also eggs and dressed veal, will bring you more money when shipped to Karsten & Sons. We have been getting top prices for our customers for forty years. Check mailed same day shipment arrives. Market reports free. Karsten & Sons, Dept. 11-C, 1100 Fulton Market, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, DEPT. D, 823 Fulton St., Chicago. Live and Dressed Poultry—Eggs—Veal. Immediate returns—highest prices. Write for tags—bulletins—free booklet on dressing, packing, shipping.

WANTED — LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY and veal. Highest possible prices paid. Write for information and tags. Drake & Benfield, 940 Fulton St., Chicago.

CREAM BUYERS

ATTENTION, CREAM SHIPPERS! FOR SPEEDY service and honest returns, ship your cream to Galva Creamery Co., Galva, Illinois. Established 1896.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF LIVE POULTRY. All varieties. Premiums paid. Coops supplied. Ship direct, it pays—checks mailed day shipment arrives, less regular 5 per cent cash discount. Write us. D. L. Hemman Company, 127 South Water Market, Chicago.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SWAMP OR MOUNTAIN MALE COON HOUND, 4½ years old, open trailer, wide hunter, extra good voice, very fast, true solid tree barker, trees coons anywhere he is carried. Rabbit, deer, fox, stock proof. He is a real coon hound, no bad habits. $35. Twenty days trial. Bank reference, picture furnished. J. M. Irwin, Murray, Kentucky.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. A good farm dogs. (Heeler) (Years trial) (Guaranteed). Training instructions. (Several partly trained.) Emil Rundt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

COON, OPOSSUM, FOX, RABBIT AND COMBINATION hunting hounds, also bird dogs—shipped for trial. Write for free literature showing pictures and breeding. State dog interested. Kentucky Coonhound Kennel, Paducah, Kentucky.

PEDIGREED OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS. Imported stock. (Something new in farm dogs.) (They watch and heel.) (No biting.) Pups—males $12, females $10. Emil Rundt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

FOR SALE — KENTUCKY COONDOGS AND Combination Hunters, sold on approval. Prices from $7.50 to $35. Descriptions and list free. Riverhill Farm Kennell, Hyman, Kentucky.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. THE best farm dog—guaranteed heelers—year's trial training instructions. Will Isley, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, REGISTERABLE, dependable watch dogs. Males $10, females $7.50. E. Crostar, Utica, Illinois.

SHOMONT COLLIES. WORKERS, COMPANions and guards. Also wire fox terriers. Shomont, Monticello, Iowa.

HUNTING HOUNDS, POINTERS, SETTERS. Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Herrick, Illinois.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS PARTly trained, good watcher. Henry Ersebens, Elkton, South Dakota.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, SCOTTIES AND WIREhaired Fox Terriers. Reasonable. Romoro Farm, Marion, Iowa.

HAWKEYE KENNELS. TOY BLACK AND TAN rat terriers. J. A. Penn, Alta, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE, $35. New Diesel engines. Training includes operation of Caterpillar tractor. Also Aviation Home Study and Practical Mechanical course. Flight training. Also combination Home Study and Practical Diesel engineering course. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

PREPARE NOW FOR A GOOD JOB. LEARN Auto Mechanics, Diesel Engineering, Acetylene and Electric Welding. Practical training—no books. Free, illustrated catalog. Hanson Auto School, Box 1780-H, Fargo, North Dakota.

EDUCATIONAL

BUSINESS TRAINING OFFERS GREATER OPportunities? New thirty-two page illustrated book that tells how you can enter the business world. Prepare now at home during spare time. Good salaried positions open daily to trained men and women. Write today for your free copy. Commercial Extension, Department E24, Omaha, Nebraska.

LEARN HAIRDRESSING IN THE LARGEST and most complete school of beauty culture in Northwest. We employ hundreds of operators in our own shops. Earn board and room while training. Catalog C Free. St. Paul School of Hairdressing, Bus Depot Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BEAUTY CULTURE TRAINING. FINEST IN America. Write for Catalog S. DeGuile Academy of Beauty Culture, 808 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

LEARN AUTOMOBILES, ELECTRIC REFRIGeration, welding, body repairing, Diesel. Stevinson, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

FARM FEEDS

ARE YOU GETTING BEST RESULTS FROM flocks—herds? For better feeding, more eggs, more milk, investigate Famous A&P Farm Feeds at your nearest A&P store. Write for free Poultry Primer. Address A&P Tea Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARM LANDS

READ! The sales division of "RURAL CREDIT" (*a department of the government of the State of Minnesota which is now being liquidated*) has been ordered to sell not less than 1,200 State owned farms during 1936. Prices adjusted to present values; attractive discount for large cash first payments; practical purchase contracts; no commission to pay. Free field service to buyers. For lists address.

Dept. of Rural Credit, Sales Division
Dept. V, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.

FARM BUYERS TAKE NOTE

Did you know you could buy a farm as reasonable and as safe as renting? And if you can qualify, our farms carry the Aetna Bonded Plan which protects your investment, your family, your home and your credit. The Aetna offers many farms for sale under most reasonable financing terms, all kinds, all sizes, and we will be glad to help you become an owner. Let us show them to you and explain our purchase plan now. Write for further information to Aetna Life Insurance Company, 1204 Register & Tribune Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa. State your desires and give present location.

Farm Income Up! Buy Now!

Investigate this fine improved section (639 A.) in Kossuth Co. 5 mi. S. E. of Armstrong, 6 mi. S. W. of Swea City. Level, deep black loam soil, all tillable. 80 A. alfalfa. Fine grove, complete set bldgs. (2 houses.) School on corner. This and 251 others fully illustrated and described in new Iowa Farm Catalog just off the press. Send for your catalog free.
TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY
882 Ins. Exch. Bldg. Des Moines

COME TO THE SCENIC OZARKS! 10 ACRES with team, cow, 3 hogs, poultry, plow, tools, wagon, harness included; good road, R. F. D., cream route, 1½ miles school; 20 acres cultivated, good stock range, spring water, woodlot, shaded small home, pretty view from porch, new 30x30 barn, taxes $3; there is health, happiness and security on the farm; take possession now, $800, only $300 cash. Free September catalog. United Farm Agency, WF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHern Railway Agricultural Empire—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon—fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 807, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WANT A WISCONSIN FARM HOME? WRITE for our new list of farm bargains with photos and map. It's free. 40-80 acre farms $750 to $2,200. Small down payment, 10 years on balance. Splendid cross—prosperous farm community. Don't miss these bargains. Write today. Oshwa Sales Co., Oshwa, Wisconsin.

GET A FARM ON THE SOO LINE IN NORTH Dakota or northern Minnesota. Conditions never better to buy good land at prices that will never be lower. Crop payment plan or easy terms. Say which state interested in. Ask about reduced rates. Send for information to R. S. Claar, No. 9, Soo Line Ry. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FINE FARM HOME: PHONE AND SCHOOL bus, six room house, big barn, silo, granary; garage and other good improvements. 600 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Spring; running water; some timber. Good crops, rainfall. Near town, 40 miles south east of Denver. $10 an acre. John B. Hansen, Elizabeth, Colorado.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHINGTON, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 34 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARM CATALOG FREE, GIVING FULL DEscription of 120 productive farms in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri priced low for immediate selling. Easy terms. Write today. Trustees, Royal Union Fund, Department A, Des Moines, Iowa.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND Wyoming farms and ranches for sale. If you are looking for a good buy in farm real estate and you are willing to purchase on terms comparable to rent, write The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Department "C," Omaha, Nebraska.

LAND IS STILL THE SAFEST INVESTMENT. Save money by purchasing a farm home at today's prices. Our list describes rare bargains in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Write for details. John D. Larson, 115 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

DAIRY FARMER OWNER HAS DISPOSED OF herd and is offering best equipped dairy farm and equipment for sale. A real bargain for $25,000. L. Ben Miller, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

WESTERN CANADIAN FARMS CAN NOW BE purchased at greatly reduced prices, long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 307 Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota.

40 ACRES NEAR WHITE RIVER. $100. EASY monthly payments. Other bargains. Free literature. Hubbard, 232 Grossman Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS! FREE LIST. Murray's Land Office. (Established 1880.) Wadena, Minnesota.

WHEN ANSWERING THESE CLASSIFIED advertisements, mention that you saw it in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead—"Our Readers Market."

FARM MACHINERY

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE money operating a portable feed mill. Millions of bushels of grain to be ground on account of the dry weather. Seven good rebuilt mills. New low down Rowell mills. New and used stationary hammer mills. Full line of Rowell repairs. Terms if desired. Write D. Dwyer, Oelwein, Iowa.

INTERNATIONAL HAY BALER $150. 11 FOOT wheat drill $90. Sorghum mill $50. $60 Ensilage cutters $90 to $150. Galvanized steel water tank, wagon, pump, hose $50. Large Drum Hoist $50. Roy Mitchell, Shenandoah, Iowa.

NEW BIRDSELL CLOVER AND ALFALFA Hullers—also several slightly used. Late type. Ball bearings. Priced right. Terms if desired. Would consider trade. Write Box 78, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

BELTING, CANVAS COVER BARGAINS. SEND for special pricelist. Endless and cut drive belts. Special offering on used government stock tarpaulins. We can save you money. Harris Machinery, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CLEARANCE, 100 GENERATORS. 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating, $22.50. 1,000 watt direct current, $19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FEW CERTIFIED RECONDItioned John Deere and McCormick Deering tractors. Attractive prices and run like new. Cerro Gordo Implement Company, Mason City, Iowa.

DEERE 5A 12 FT. COMBINE. DEERE No. 7—8 ft. combine. Deere 500 bushel cylinder sheller, with 32 ft. drag feed. All machines like new. Reliable Implement Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POORman's price. Only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Process Company, Salina, Kansas.

FARM ELEVATORS—EASY PULLING PORTable and inside cup. Write to the G. & D. Manufacturing Company, Streator, Illinois, for free booklet and crib plans.

FOR SALE—ONE THIEMEN ENSILAGE HARvester in good condition. Price $150. Write or call the Cerro Gordo Implement Company, Mason City, Iowa.

HAMMER GRINDER SCREENS, ANY MAKE. Low prices—quick shipment. Write York Foundry, York, Nebraska.

USED TRACTOR PARTS AT LOWEST PRICES will also buy your old tractors. Write, call, wire. The Central Tractor & Auto Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

FOR SALE—ONE TWIN CITY TRACTOR 18-27 just overhauled. Cheap at $300. Cerro Gordo Implement Company, Mason City, Iowa.

USED McCORMICK-DEERING FIELD ENSIlage harvester. In good condition. E. J. Berkley, Pierson, Iowa.

FOR SALE — ONE HEIDER TRACTOR. A bargain at $40. Cerro Gordo Implement Company, 115 8th S. E., Mason City, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — SECOND HAND LIME STONE pulverizer machine in good order. Write, Mike Simon, Farley, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED. SELL HADES COPPER head electric soldering iron. Heats in fifteen seconds from car or radio battery. Nothing else like it. Retails for $2. Agents making big money. Mail $1.50 for sample and full instructions. Sun Mfg. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MALE

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMEstead has openings for several men with sales ability who will work hard for a good income. A car is necessary to carry on this work. Write—Circulation Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

$125 MONTH PAID GOVERNMENT ASSISTant lay (meat) inspectors at start. Age 18-45. No experience required. Common education. Want to qualify for next entrance test? Details free. Write, Instruction Service, Dept. 384, St. Louis, Missouri.

FEMALE

MOTHERS—SPECIAL WORK. UP TO $22 A week. No house-to-house canvassing or investment. Give dress size. Dept. E36, Harford Frocks, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TEACHER OR NORMAL GRADUATE FOR permanent position. $65 per month, plus bonus. Advancement. Write 503 Trimble Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

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MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR UNMARRIED mothers. Largest building, fireproof, oldest established, lowest rates. Expenses reduced by working. Address, Fairmount Hospital, 1414 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

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FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams, ewes, Duroc boars and gilts. Harry Hayes, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

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BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. DOMINO breeding, 12 to 24 months old. John Fetterer, Laurens, Iowa.

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PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FROM 2 months to 2 years of age. Sired by Femco Walker Jewel. Has a record of 1,335 lbs. butter year. Priced reasonable. Ed Rensink, R. R. No. 1, Hospers, Iowa.

LIVESTOCK

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JERSEY BULLS, FROM A SON OF SMOKY Maid, Champion long distant cow. Would improve type and production in your herd. [illegible] Good, Tipton, Iowa.

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DRUG SUNDRIES, SPECIALTIES, SUPPLIES etc. mailed direct by manufacturer. Everything in small rubber lines. Send for free mail order catalog saving 75 per cent. Mail-Order Dept. N-B Mfg. Company, Box 353, Hamilton, Ontario.

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WE BUY FEED BAGS. PAY FREIGHT ON 200 or more. Lincoln Bag Company, Springfield, Illinois.

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IMPROVED "HANDY" AUTOMATIC HOG waterer for all size hogs, sheep, poultry, [illegible] and for 41 years. Simple, sturdy, never [illegible]. Write Novelty Foundry and Iron Works, Sterling, Illinois.

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KODAK FINISHING

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20 STUDIOTONE REPRINTS 25c, 42, 50c. Four 5x7 enlargements 25c. Film developed, 16 prints, 25c. Dependable, Albany, Wisconsin.

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TWO BEAUTIFUL PROFESSIONAL DOUBLE weight enlargements and eight lifetime prints, 25c. Mays Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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20 REPRINTS, 25c. 100 REPRINTS, $1. ROLLS developed with 16 prints, 25c. Nordskog, 7, Maywood, Illinois.

HAND COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH roll 25c. 40 reprints 50c. Colorgraph, Dunning Station, Chicago.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PROfessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed Never Fade prints, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED 2 prints each negative 25c. Skrudland, 6970-5 George, Chicago.

BETTY O'BRIEN'S FILM STUDIO, LACROSSE, Wisconsin, better pictures—8 prints 2 enlargements 25c.

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FILMS DEVELOPED 2 PRINTS OF EACH 25c; 20 reprints 25c. Pine Photo, E-5134 Nevada, Chicago.

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REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR DELCO. REpublic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

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Highest prices paid for good quality pop corn. Write us and send us a sample, tell us how much you have and we will quote you a price on it. Will be glad to have the names of other pop corn growers. Don't delay but write today. Badger Pop Corn Company, Box 647, Waterloo, Wisconsin.

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INCREASE PROFITS. FEED MORE SILAGE. Store in Sisalkraft Silos. Built by yourself quickly and easily. 50 ton capacity. Costs less than $40 first year, $10 second year. 28,000 built in 1935. Write for samples, information. Sisalkraft Company, 206 West Wacker, Chicago.

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POSTPAID REAL REDLEAF AIRCURED OR Burley chewing or smoking, sweet or plain. 10 lbs. $1.30, 100 lbs. $10. John Box, Sharon, Tennessee.

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POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD REDLEAF AGED. mellow chewing, 10 lbs. $1.35, extra smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wilson, Sharon, Tennessee.

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PATENTS SECURED. LOW COST. REASONable terms. Book and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, Department 506, Washington, D. C.

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POULTRY

NOTICE TO POULTRY PURCHASERS

UNLESS THERE IS A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT governing any transaction between buyer and seller, who might advertise in these columns, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead expects advertisers and buyers to comply with the following agreement: Where mature poultry is purchased on mail representations, without inspection, the seller, upon receipt of the purchase price, will ship the poultry to the buyer, with the privilege of examination at arrival. If for any reason the shipment is not satisfactory, the buyer will see that the poultry is properly fed and watered and returned immediately to the shipper, the shipper standing carriage charges one way, the buyer paying them the other way. Upon receipt of the returned shipment in good order, the shipper will then refund the original purchase price. If poultry is shipped a considerable distance, the shipment should be fed, watered and given a one or two days' rest and then returned. This is in accordance to general custom in handling such transactions and is assumed to govern all deals between our advertisers and subscribers. If there is any variance to the above regulations, shippers should notify buyers of them before filling orders.

2,500 TWELVE WEEK OLD PULLETS FROM trapnested stock reared on clean alfalfa range. Pedigreed cockerels. Mated foundation pens. Leghorn Land, Hopkinton, Iowa.

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PULLETS FOR SALE, WELL MATURED COCKtan White Leghorns. Write, O. E. Severs, Randalia, Iowa.

Please mention this paper when writing.

POULTRY

MINORCAS

SPECIALISTS, BIG TYPE WHITE MINORCAS, twelve years. Reduced summer prices. Chicks $6.50 hundred, 300 at $6 hundred. Persinmus Minorca Farm, Fairmont, Minnesota.

LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, AAA bloodtested, $1 each. Joseph Renner, Crete, Nebraska.

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BREEDING STOCK DIRECT FROM ONE OF America's foremost genuine breeding farms. All B. W. D. tested and inspected by Licensed Inspectors. Winners Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska State Poultry shows. Over 100 Individual Awards last 3 years and hundreds of ribbons. Master Mating cockerels from combination of best lines available in each breed. Get details, surprisingly reasonable prices on both cockerels and pullets. Free literature now. Iowa Master Breeders, Inc., Dept. S, Onawa, Iowa.

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GENUINE QUALITY CHICKS

Orders filled by return mail on our genuine quality chicks from our big type stock. Hatches coming off all summer. Write or wire our nearest community location for low summer prices.

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WALKER'S WORTHMORE CHICKS. QUALITY that will fit your need. Large White, Brown, Buff Leghorns and assorted heavy breeds, $6.75; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, $6.90. Prepaid, live arrival, C. O. D. if you wish. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Missouri.

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HARDY ALFALFA SEED $7.40, GRIMM $9.90. White Sweet Clover $3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

BUY HARDIEST ALFALFA SEED DIRECT from Sam W. Bober, Newell, South Dakota, and save money.

HAY

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TIMOTHY

HIGH GRADE RECLEANED TIMOTHY, 99.50 pure, $3.35 per bushel. Kelly Seed Company, Peoria, Illinois.

WANTED TO BUY

RED CLOVER, ALSIKE AND ALFALFA. WE pay highest market prices. Send samples stating quantity. Kelly Seed Company, Peoria, Illinois.

Livestock News

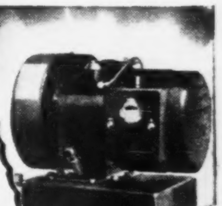
On September 21, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, Floyd T. Brown, of Stamford, Neb., and M. H. Haskins & Son, of Republican City, Neb., will offer 50 head of well bred Scotch Shorthorns, and this will be one of the choicest offerings of the fall season. Mr. Brown made a sale last year at Sioux City, and he not only sold a splendid lot of cattle, but they did well for every one who bought them. Now he is coming to Fort Dodge with 37 select females and five bulls, while the firm of Haskins & Son will sell seven as good bulls as will be offered this fall, and they will be good enough to show and go to head good herds. It will be one of the earlier sales of the fall season and will be one of the best. Will Johnson is sale manager, and you should write him for the catalog. Address him at 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa, and he will mail you one of these catalogs as soon as off the press. Please mention this paper when writing for it.

Ben F. Weeks, Laurens, Iowa, has succeeded in raising 70 good Duroc pigs this summer and they are doing well in spite of the heat. These are sired by his splendid boars, Balancer King and Rite Type, and he has one litter by Easy, a second prize boar at the National; this boar is a full brother to the grand champion boar at the National. Ben will have some outstanding boars for the trade this coming fall, and he will sell them privately. His boar, Balancer King, was just a trifle lame when we were there, but if he comes out all right, he will be shown at the Spencer fair.

One of the best offerings of Spotted Polands that we have seen this summer is that of Adolph Groepper, Remsen, Iowa, and he expects to go to the Iowa State Fair with as nice a lineup as he has ever shown. He has 150 spring pigs and he has some of the best we have seen. They are sired by Captain Clarion and Good News. His boar, Good News, is looking good to us, and he is the type they are now looking for and should make a good showing. Mr. Groepper will have something good in nearly all the classes. We will tell you more about his herd later in the fall.

E. T. Garton, Marathon, Iowa, has 80 good spring Duroc boars this summer, and he has brought them along in splendid condition. They are sired by King, he by the noted grand champion, Streamline, and he has a litter by a Balancer boar. He has a couple of good fall boars and a few nice fall sows. He will be out at some of the fairs, and he is going to be in the money with his pigs. Remember, he will have some good boars to sell privately the coming fall.

Albert Larson, Missouri Valley, Iowa, advertises eight purebred Polled Shorthorn heifers for sale, some choice bred cows and one bull. He is short of feed and must sell. Prices $10 to $60 if moved right away. Better get in touch with him at once. Mention this paper.



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Powered by the famous IRON HORSE, the last word in quiet, smooth running gasoline engines. Push button starting. Efficient, economical. Made and backed by the builders of the famous Sea-Horse outboard motors, known 'round the world for DEPENDability. WRITE for full details. Price complete, less batteries and installation $65.00 f. o. b. factory.

Here's a low priced, DEPENDable electric plant for lights and radio—with DOUBLE the usual capacity! 300 watts instead of 150 or 200! 12 volts instead of 6! Operates twelve 25-watt lights at once. Charges your car, truck, radio batteries. Big capacity saves money in wiring, permits longer lines, more life.

DEALERS! Good territories open. Write for details.

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The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c at all drug stores.

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Please send me FREE sample of Carter's Little Liver Pills; also FREE book entitled "The Interesting Story of What Makes You Feel Good."

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Things You Want to Know

Booklets put out by manufacturers in their special fields make a wonderful supplement to the experiment station bulletins on subjects in which farmers are interested. From the list below, check any booklets you desire, and they will be sent to you free of charge. Sign your name and address plainly and mail to Free Booklet Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

.....First Aid to Baby Chicks
.....Worm Control
.....Turkey Health News
.....How and When to Vaccinate
.....Free Farm Electricity From Wind
.....Motor Trip Plans (state when and where you will drive)
.....Free Poultry House and Range Shelter Plans
.....Tractor Catalog
.....Power on Tiptoe
.....Farm Power That Pays 40 Ways
.....Master Slab Roofing
.....Individual Asphalt Shingles
.....Roll Roofing
.....Roof Coatings and Cements
.....Bone-Dri Insulation
.....Proof of Better Insulation
.....Vaccination Simplified
.....Business and Bookkeeping Year Book
.....Long Distance Farm Radios
.....Row Crop Catalog—"Out of Tomorrow"
.....The Truth About Cream Separators
.....Ensilage Cutter and Hay Chopper
.....Irontile Silos
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....."The Proof Is in the Picking"
....."Method of Practical Roof Maintenance"
.....Successful Feeding

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Town ....

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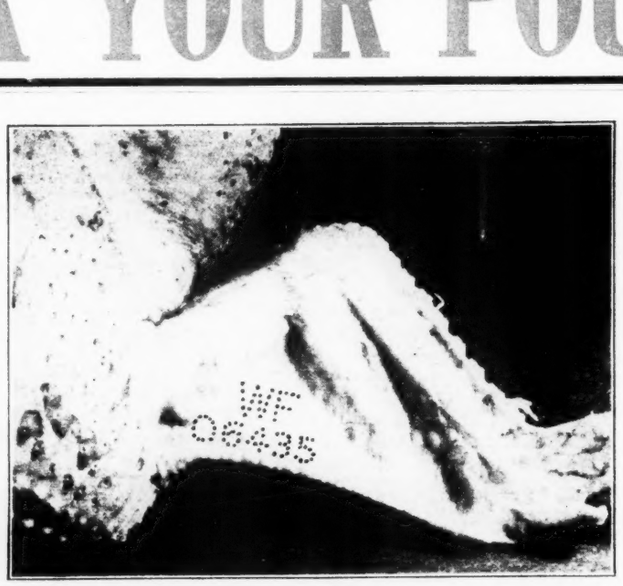
State ....

MARK YOUR POULTRY

Be Safe!

Thieves are afraid to sell marked poultry because they know they will be caught trying to sell them. The sooner you mark your flock with your own individual registered number, the sooner you help drive thieves out of your county.



With this mark stenciled on the wing, and the mark and owner's name registered with sheriffs and poultry dealers, thieves will find it hard to safely market stolen birds.

Comparable to a Patent!

Your own private individual marker which is registered in your name forever and dare not be duplicated.

Registered in your name forever.

Registered with the Service Bureau, sheriffs, police officers and many poultry buyers.

It is safe, positive and reliable and allows you to prove ownership of your poultry in any court.

$50.00 REWARD

Is paid for the arrest and imprisonment of anyone stealing marked poultry from the farm of a Service Bureau member. For particulars, write

Service Bureau Dept.
Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead
Des Moines, Iowa

—No One Can Sell You a Better Marker
—No One Can Give You Better Service When and If Your Poultry Is Stolen

Investigate for yourself as to who pays the greatest number of rewards and whether rewards are paid at all—and whether any effort is made to aid in apprehending thief.

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead has been here for three-quarters of a century. It will still be here when you need help.

POULTRY MARKER, INK, REGISTRATION, SIGNS, ETC., WITH YOUR 5-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDED—ALL FOR ONLY $3.75

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead representatives will explain—They carry credentials to identify themselves